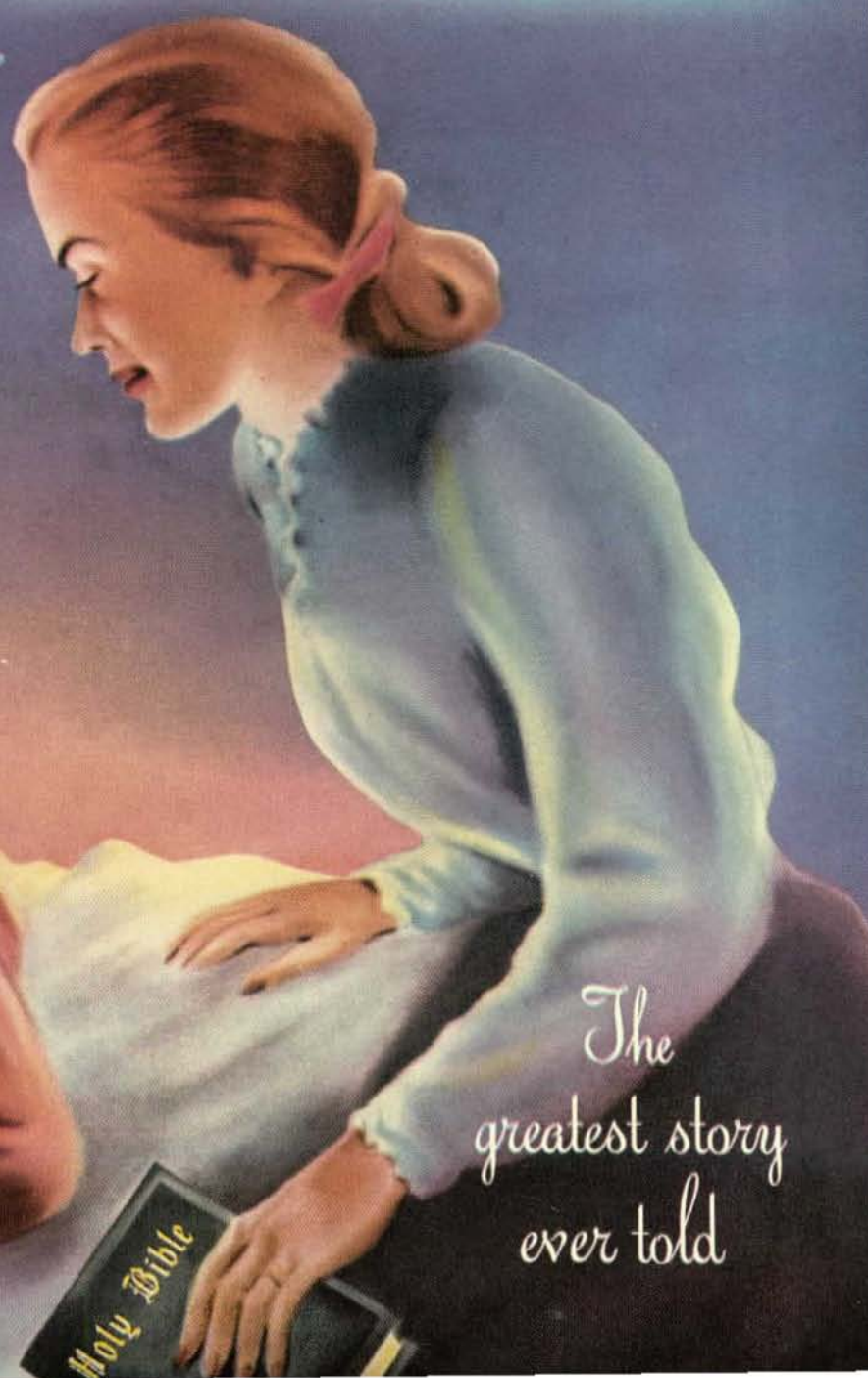
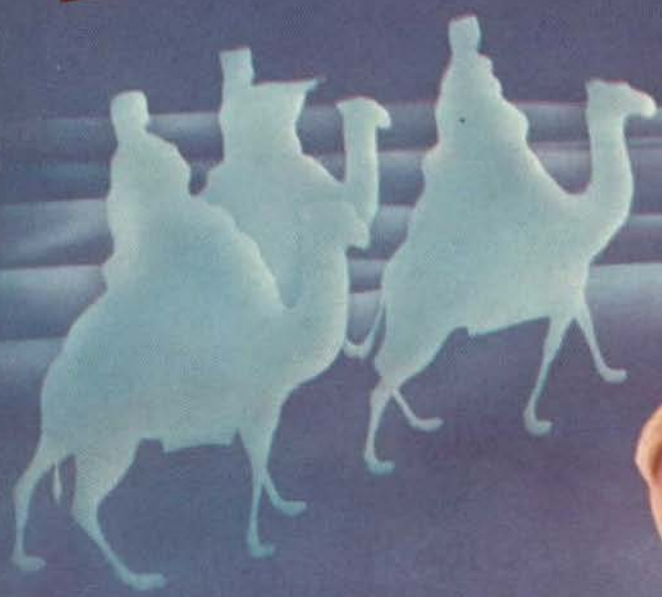


DECEMBER 1949

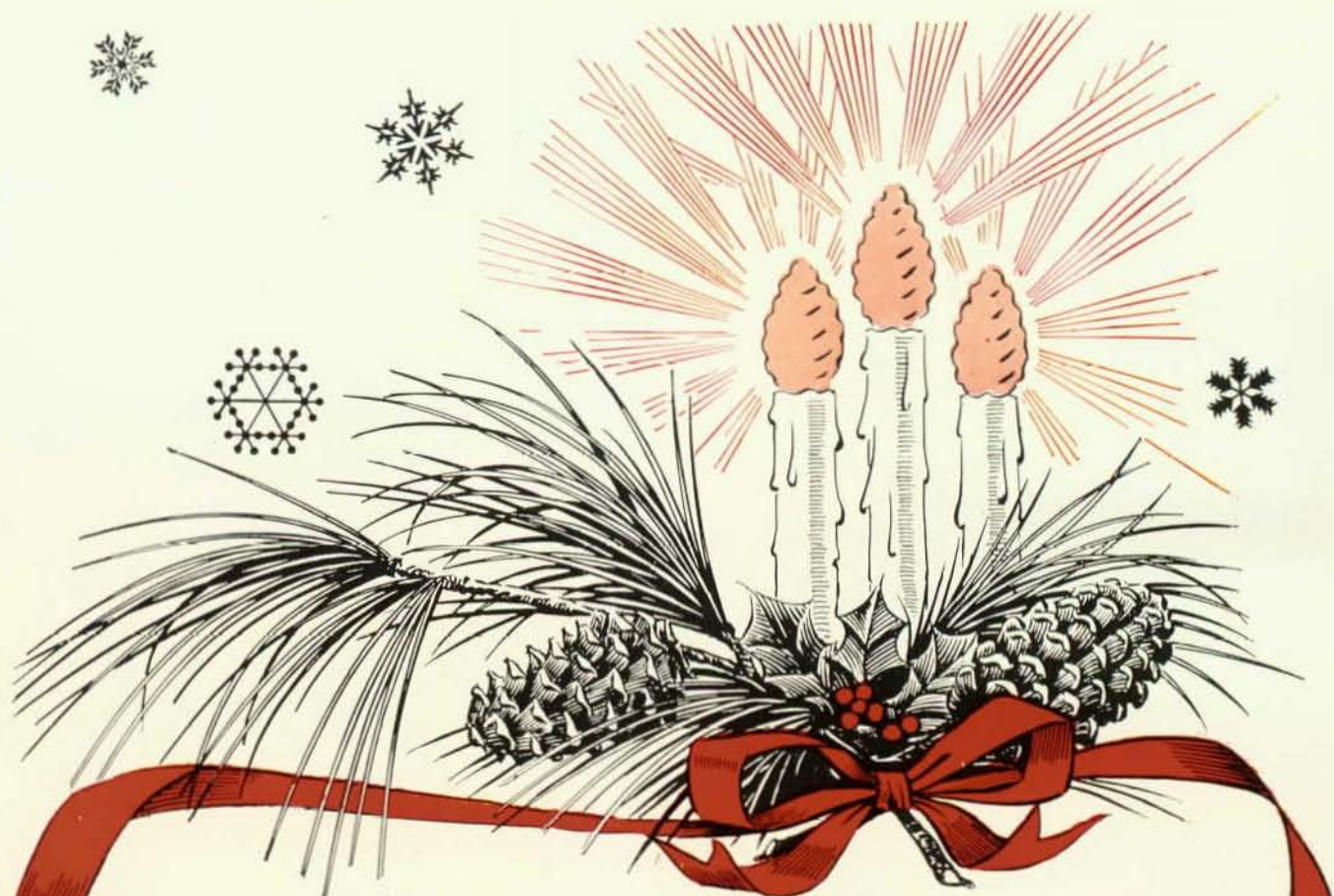
SECTION 1

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR



The
greatest story
ever told



Yuletide Wish

Our sincere wish for this Yuletide Season is that each member of our Brotherhood and his family will share the greatest gift of Christmas—the spirit of love, devotion and happiness which has grown stronger and brighter since that memorable night in Bethlehem almost twenty centuries ago.

May we all be blessed with new spiritual strength in this Holy Season to help us meet the problems of tomorrow with confidence and to assure health and happiness in the New Year.

W. W. Tracy
International President

J. Scott Miller
International Secretary

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS*



Volume 48, No. 12

December, 1949

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★ AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Executive Council Meeting

Minutes of Quarterly Meeting of the International Executive Council, Beginning September 19, 1949 in Washington, D. C.

Paulsen, Marciante, Caffrey, Myers, Scholtz, Broach, Carle, Foehn and Cockburn—all were present. However, Marciante was stricken quite ill the second day and could not attend the Council sessions thereafter.

Minutes of our last Council meeting were approved.

The Auditor's reports for the Brotherhood and the Electrical Workers Benefit Association—covering periods of 3 and 6 and 12 months—were studied, discussed and filed.

INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

President Tracy consulted with the Executive Council on various matters affecting the Brotherhood and its Local Unions. He went into the radio-television, the telephone, manufacturing and utility situations. He also reported on our several organizing campaigns.

The President again discussed the different plans to settle jurisdiction disputes in the building and construction industry. We regret to say the latest plan seems to have no more chance of success than those preceding it.

Nationally, plan after plan has failed through the years. And all because of the constant changes in industry—and because of greed and human cussedness. Jurisdiction is as deep rooted as human selfishness. It is a part of human nature.

Finding the Solution

We repeat that so long as you have rivalry between individuals you will have rivalry between groups over jurisdiction. And this goes for business, professional, political and religious groups, for governments and nations, as well as for labor unions.

Finding the solution to jurisdiction disputes is not the real difficulty. Once men stop thinking in terms of deception—in terms of selfish, political and fictional values—and they begin to think in terms of realities, honesty and lasting values, then the solution will come.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY

International Secretary Milne reported to the Executive Council on the investment of funds. And the condition of the various funds for the period since the Auditor's reports were completed.

The Council reviewed our pension situation. As of September 30, 1949 we had 3,455 members on pension. This means \$172,750 was paid them (at \$50 each) for September—not counting the \$2.50 per capita tax paid for each one. (This \$2.50 includes pension and death benefit payments.) And the number on pension increases with each month.

We also discussed and compared pension plans in general. This Brotherhood has never failed to make a single pension payment since our plan began over 21 years ago. Nor has the payment ever been reduced.

In good and bad times our pensioned members have received their checks regularly. But not so with some other organizations. One International Union, for example, paid \$15 a month in good times and cut to only \$3 in bad times.

The Last to Fail

Another International Union paid \$28 a month in good times and cut to \$12 in bad times. That Union finally decided not to pay any new pensions after four years from now. And another International Union ended its pension plan entirely. Other organizations have had the same trouble.

Our pension payments would have been cut or ended entirely before now—if some of the proposals made to our 1948 Convention had been adopted.

The Miners' pension plan (\$100 a month) was the last to fail. And what tragic, heartrending news that was to the old miners and their families. Again this all shows that two and two still make four—that you cannot eat the cake and still keep it.

Was Bound to Fail

The Miners' plan (or that of Mr. John Lewis) was bound to fail—because it depended entirely on

the amount of coal produced, on the number of miners at work. The owners paid 20c a ton into the fund. The miners paid nothing.

With the miners' strikes, memorial days and 3 day work week—and with no big cash reserves built up to tide over such periods—payments soon ended.

The Steel Workers struck to get much the same plan—a plan whereby the companies pay all costs of pensions—a plan depending entirely on the number of steel workers at work.

Position of the Council

Oddly enough, not so many years ago labor unions opposed all such plans where the employer paid all pension costs.

This Executive Council—in comparing plans—believes that any plan depending entirely on how many employees work, and how steady they work, puts a labor union in an unfavorable or dangerous position—unless huge and ample cash reserves are first created.

Without huge and ample cash reserves, a strike or lockout—or unemployment—can quickly wreck the plan. So, unless such reserves exist, we want no plan based entirely on production, or on how many hours are worked by members.

And we want no plan for this entire Brotherhood which means that a member loses his right to a pension when he leaves his present employer or moves to another city.

Plans Not New to IBEW

However, plans where the employer pays all pension costs are not new to our IBEW Local Unions in the Electric Utility Industry. With all the newspaper and radio talk, and strikes for pensions, we should look over some progress in that field—progress without excitement, public debates or strikes.

Some of our Utility Local Unions already have the benefit of pension plans much more favorable than those in Steel, Automobiles and Rubber. In one Utility System about \$50,000,000 has been set aside in a trust fund to guarantee payments. Almost 13c an hour on each employee is paid into the fund. Employees pay nothing.

Their pensions are guaranteed because the pension accrual has been deposited in the trust fund each

year of employment. This means that the amount deposited in any one year, determined actuarially, will *exceed* the payments made that year to pensioners.

Three Basic Items

Three basic items should be examined carefully in every pension plan, especially when comparisons are being made. First, how much does the plan cost and who is paying it. Second, how certain are the pensions.

Are pension payments on a pay-as-you-go basis with all the risks of business conditions—or is there a huge and ample reserve built up like an insurance reserve? And third, how much pension is paid on retirement.

No Money Set Aside

The Fact-Finding Board in the steel dispute proposed a pay-as-you-go pension with no money set aside to cover many years of past service of employees. In the Ford Motor contract the company assumes no obligation in that regard.

But the one Utility System—used here as an example—has a \$50,000,000 reserve fund, in trust, so that present pensions will be continued. This money can never be used for any other purpose. Thus, pension payments are guaranteed.

Amount of Pensions

The Steel Fact-Finding Board proposed that steel workers get whatever pensions 6c an hour will buy. The Board did not know how much that would be—after 30 years service.

But in the Utility System, referred to as an example, our members get the full pension to which their earnings and years of service entitle them. Nothing like this in Steel, Coal or in Ford Motor.

The pension is certain in the example we cite—and in other electric utility companies in agreement with our Local Unions. The pension is much more than is being talked about in other industries. And, most important, the pensioner is protected in bad times.

No, sentiment and political speeches—playing to the gallery or blowing personal horns—does not pay pensions.

PENSIONS APPROVED

After examining all the records, the Executive Council approved the following pension applications:

Card in the I. O.	Formerly of L. U.
Ross, Roy George	6
Anderson, J. W.	18
Compton, Prince A.	18
Hardesty, L. E.	18
Armacost, Marshall V.	23
Hevell, William O.	28
Warnhoff, David	41
Judge, James J.	96
Henneberry, Paul Y.	134
Himan, Charles	134
Sollberger, Emile	151
Rub, Andrew	212
Kerr, James	213
Gidlund, E. P.	214
Gibbons, Martin	245
Thoman, William H.	277
Scherrer, Albert H.	340
Weeks, Alex.	348
Freedheim, Hugo H.	370
Anderson, Benjamin W.	379
Irvin, James J.	393
Dingler, Harry	397
Lowe, Harry A.	408
Bryce, Peter C.	413
Wyckoff, Leo P.	483
Baumhever, Martin J.	528
Kondla, Paul C.	595
Dexter, Clinton E.	677
Dockendord, John Peter	757
Scharff, Francis	770
Gisler, Benjamin H.	784
Glaze, Frank	873
Moore, Laudwick A.	900
Callaway, Richard R.	940

	Membership in L. U.
Murdock, Edward	1
Underwood, Ray	1
Stanley, Mark	2
Anderson, Joseph A.	3
Aretsky, Henry	3
Behringer, Clarence	3
Crocker, Dennis	3
Hall, William J.	3
Hess, Frederick W.	3
Holterback, George	3
Lang, Joseph	3
Pearsall, Eugene	3
Rooney, John F.	3
Seelick, William	3

	Membership in L. U.
Young, John A.	3
Bown, James E.	5
Callen, Thomas W.	5
Lutz, Joseph E.	5
O'Sullivan, Thomas C.	5
Palmer, James H.	5
Pounder, Robert	5
Reber, Henry	5
Walp, Sam H.	5
Watterson, H. R.	5
Steventon, Charles I.	6
Thompson, R. B.	6
Ball, Martin A.	9
Kitz, Oscar W.	9
Larson, Louis	9
LaVanway, L. A.	9
Lump, M. J.	9
MacDonald, A. A.	9
Maloney, Philip	9
Soderman, William A.	9
Johnson, A. W.	11
Pufahl, J. W.	11
Gahlan, Edward A.	17
Scruggs, Richard	17
Horne, J. E.	18
Sands, R. J.	18
Malmquist, P. E.	22
Coulter, Alfred M.	27
Verrill, Charles W.	27
Harrison, Charles D.	28
Burns, William	34
Erickson, Otto G.	38
Fiening, John H.	38
Goodman, Ray	38
Pfahl, Jacob	38
Turner, Carl H.	38
Ulmer, William	38
Cuppett, J. L.	40
Powell, Henry L.	40
Goetzmann, Philip B.	41
Holmes, William C.	41
Smith, F. R.	46
Van Inwegen, Mart	46
Wetterlind, Tom	46
Hollcraft, J. F.	48
True, Jesse C.	48
Hess, Herbert	52
Hinkson, Guy N.	65
Sullivan, John W.	65
Brigham, Roselle	79
Carr, Sam	81
Wade, Martin	81
Englert, Frank W.	86
Allen, Charles F.	103
Roine, Emil J.	103

	Membership in L. U.
Flyckt, Emil	106
Wolfe, George E.	122
Campbell, D. E.	124
Oakes, Robert W.	124
Peele, E. B.	124
Barnes, L. P.	125
Entress, William J.	125
Arbogast, W. S.	134
Barton, Edward I.	134
Bibb, Arthur	134
Buckham, John E.	134
Davis, Evan R.	134
Grogan, Daniel	134
Hodgkinson, Albert	134
Kuhne, Emil	134
MacGillivray, Martin	134
Malloy, Hugh	134
McCormick, John A.	134
Otto, John C.	134
Pierce, Claude F.	134
Rowell, Sam S.	134
Ruge, Richard	134
Thetford, John R.	134
Timms, Harry A.	134
Willey, D. S.	134
Hundley, Wilber E.	150
Kinney, Frank H.	153
DeGrace, George	195
Owen, Patrick J.	195
Blaskovich, Stanley M.	200
Phillips, Charles	210
Marchanton, Alfred E.	213
Dunn, James B.	246
Thompson, Charles R.	259
Hall, Robert A.	302
Thornton, Edward J.	309
Williams, Harry	309
Piper, J. H.	332
Burnes, Robert	339
Glass, James F.	340
Ericksen, Walter G.	341
Bishop, Harvey M.	348
Zimmer, Conrad	349
Butchart, W. A.	353
Janish, W. B.	405
Bruyere, Dolfer	409
Drew, E. S.	444
Barfoot, R. D.	483
Mathison, Martin J.	483
Sayre, John C.	483
Wortley, Alfred	494
Bloss, Walter R.	558
Henson, George H.	564
Cail, Edward W.	567
Pierson, Joseph J.	581
Hagen, Johan O.	586
Cullen, R. B.	595
Castles, Charles	630
Swink, E. A.	666
Newlove, Wilbur T.	669

	Membership in L. U.
Williamson, Claude G.	681
Knoth, William J.	697
Stephenson, Fred	702
Collum, Elberta	731
Ecrement, E.	817
Irwin, Robert L.	865
Belland, William E.	909
Green, Howard T.	918
Byrd, James A.	1002
Jennings, Barnabas	1037
Olson, Oscar W.	1086
Roberts, George R.	1245

BIRTH DATES CORRECTED

Satisfactory evidence having been submitted, correction of birth dates will be made in the International records of the following members:

	Membership in L. U.
Grossman, Perry O.	3
Herzlich, Abraham	3
Kwart, Louis	3
Saner, Rudolph C.	3
Schneider, Samuel	3
Jahnke, Elmer C.	38
Porter, Harry L.	39
Daley, William	81
Lenahan, George	134
Wetherly, W. J.	134
Shea, Daniel	152
Meredith, Howard C.	210
McKenzie, John	213
Russell, W. J.	213
Duncan, George C.	352
Smith, Edward	488
Rhader, R. J.	527
Capps, Glen M.	Card in I. O.
Evrard, James A.	Card in I. O.

BIRTH DATES NOT CHANGED

Requests of Lawrence L. Cantwell, L. U. 17 and Orville B. Hall, L. U. 702, for changes in their birth dates in the International records were denied.

The records will be changed to show a different birth date from what was originally given by the member when acceptable evidence is submitted to the Council.

NEXT COUNCIL MEETING

The Council adjourned late Friday, September 23, 1949. The next regular meeting will begin at 10 A.M. Monday, December 12, 1949 in the Council Room — International Headquarters — Washington, D. C.

H. H. BROACH,
*Secretary of
Executive Council.*



THE *Story* OF A RECEIPT

(Second in a series dealing with the work of the International Office.)

THE receipt pictured on this page is a familiar item to our nearly half a million members scattered all over these United States and Canada. Stop Jim Jones of Oshkosh, or Jack Smith of Hoboken, or Bill Brown of Timbuctoo or any other one of 450,000 members you might happen to meet—and 10 to one he'll have a slip in his billfold that proves to him and any and all concerned, that he's a paid-up member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Route of Receipt

And what about that duplicate slip that the financial secretary sends into the International Office?

In this second article in our series to familiarize members with the workings of their I.O., we bring you the story of that receipt, what

happens to it from the time it arrives at 1200 15th Street, Washington 5, D. C., until it finally goes to be microfilmed. And we want to tell you a little bit about all the work that goes into keeping every member's record at the International Office, and introduce you to your employees who take care of this important task for you.

The "Per Capita"

Last month you saw pictures of sacks of morning mail being dragged into your headquarters building. Just before the 10th of every month there are many such sacks packed full of "per capita" mail—thousands of receipts, checks, and reports from all our local unions from coast to coast.

We told you what happens to the "per capita" in the International Secretary's stenographic pool where it is checked for excerpts and the date of receipt stamped on the envelopes. When it leaves the mail room it starts

on a long and intricate journey through the building.

Date-Stamping

It is first taken to Mrs. Charlotte Maddox, who with the aid of Miss Margaret Hudson opens the mail and date stamps the report in red ink. Any enclosed check is clipped to the report. A representative number of receipts are date-stamped on the back so they will be easily identified with the report when they reach the posting department. References to items which are not to be kept with the report, i.e., obligation cards, death benefit applications, traveling cards, withdrawal cards, policy waivers, are all checked off, date-stamped and routed to the proper personnel. Listing is made on the face of the report concerning the number of applications—"A," "BA" and "B" and notes regarding over age, under age or transfers from "B" to "BA" or "A," or "BA" to "A" are made. Local

union numbers are filled in on forms if omitted.

After the reports have been so processed they are turned over to Mrs. Catherine Birmingham, an employe who moved with the office from Springfield. It is Mrs. Birmingham's job to see that all remittance checks are made out properly, and to return to the locals those which are not. Then the amount of check or money order is recorded in blue pencil on the report. The receipts are checked with the serial numbers submitted on the report and dates of issuance are verified or changed on the report sheet. Omissions or differences in receipt numbers are listed and notations are made on any receipt when date of issue shown is contradictory to the sequence of receipts.

When a report does not accompany receipts, serial numbers and dates are written on a sheet of

paper and the amount of the check listed also. As soon as all the per capita to be processed in a given day is checked, Mrs. Birmingham sorts the reports into local order and detaches the checks which are once more verified with the amount listed on the report. Then both are checked on the adding machine. If they balance then the tape is dated and attached to the checks.

Go To Ledgers

The reports are then posted in ledgers which are kept to check whether or not locals are up-to-date in sending in their per capita. (Letters are written to delinquent

locals.) The date on which the report was received is entered and the date of the first and last receipt issued is also recorded there. When this is completed, tape, checks and reports are sent to the Bookkeeping Department for further checking and deposit. (The work of our Bookkeeping Department will be covered in a future article.) The receipts are then turned over to Mrs. Agnes Aleock and Miss Caroline Dare, who keep the record of the receipt numbers published quarterly in our JOURNAL.

These records are kept in two books. Mrs. Aleock records receipts

IN CIRCLE—Mrs. Maddox date-stamps receipts. LOWER LEFT—Mrs. Birmingham checks remittances and reports. LOWER RIGHT—Mrs. Aleock records L.U. receipts for Journal while Miss Dare separates receipts for posting.





Here local union receipts are being alphabetized prior to posting. At right, Miss Mary Gearheart is one of approximately 60 employees engaged in posting and putting through reports affecting thousands of members.

from Locals 1 to 750 and Miss Dare from 750 on. In these books are listed in local order the lowest and highest receipt number of each sequence received for that period from each local. If any number, or group of numbers is missing, voided or blank, it is also listed in the book under the proper heading.

After this checking and listing, the girls tear the sheets of receipts apart and they are ready for the next step in the posting and recording process.

"Assembly Line"

The receipts are passed along what might be termed our "assembly line" to the clerks who sort them alphabetically into what is called "three-letter" order—by alphabet according to the first three letters of the members' surnames.

The receipts are now ready for posting to the individual membership cards.

We have three divisions in our posting department at the I.O. and we are showing them on these pages, so all our members may know exactly where their member-

ship records are kept. On the fifth floor in Room 505, where Mrs. Catherine Hooker is in charge, are all the local unions which have no "A" members in them.

Two Divisions

All the other locals are serviced in two other divisions. On the fifth floor in Room 513, supervised by Mrs. Mary Gaver are all the local union records from 1 to 150. On the seventh floor, in a big "L" shaped room, No. 706, which comprises nearly half of this floor, are kept the records of all the "A" and "BA" locals from 150 on. Miss Mae Bowe who has been with the Brotherhood since its Springfield days, is supervisor here.

Then also on the seventh floor, Room 712, there is what is known as the "I.O. Department" where withdrawal card members, payments are posted. Mrs. Eunice Prince is in charge of this division.

Posting a report involves many things and many hours of careful, patient work on the part of our clerks. The actual posting process involves checking by date the

payments shown on the individual receipt to the individual membership card so that the member's record will always be accurate and current, but many other processes also are carried on in these posting departments. It is impossible in one brief article to describe all that is involved but we will attempt to give you a summary of the work performed by our employees who "put through reports."

Posting Clerk's Duty

The alphabetized receipts for a certain local are given to the clerk who is to "put through" the report, by her supervisor. The posting clerk then goes to what is known as the "money file" and gets the corresponding remittance sheet or sheets and any letters pertaining to the report. She then removes the membership cards for that particular local from the file and takes them to her desk. After securing the previous report she is ready to go to work. The previous report is used to check or verify any discrepancies which show up in the current report.

The remittance sheet is checked to see if any new admissions are being reported. If so, the clerk checks on obligations and death benefit applications, insurance cards, typed membership cards and listings for the JOURNAL mailing list. The fees are then posted on the membership cards and any dues included in the report. These are later written and counted in our record of new admissions.

Check For "Skips"

Next the clerk posts the payments shown on the receipts on the membership card and a careful check is made for "skips," delinquencies or other discrepancies. There are many little intricate details too numerous to mention that must be watched carefully by these girls, so that funds may be allocated properly and records will be accurately kept.

When the posting is completed, the count of per capita dues, fees,

difference in fees, etc., is compared with the remittance sheet sent in by the local and the whole balanced or notations listed on the clerk's error sheet, as the case might be. The original of this sheet is sent to the local with the official receipt and the duplicate is retained here at the I.O. with our copy of the receipt.

Checking Delinquents

Cards for members reported previously delinquent are checked, and if in the seventh month, are dropped with the current report. The membership card is marked "off" and the date, and filed in the "Old Card File." "A" members' insurance cards are "pulled," marked "Off" and the date, and filed with the insurance drops. Their names are then removed from the JOURNAL list. These dropped members are then listed alphabetically on the local "drop" sheet.

As the clerk completes her work

on her local, she initials the official receipt for the local, attaches the error sheet and remittance blank, and sends them on to the Bookkeeping Department. The receipts are then filed for a time and are later sent to our Microfilming Department to be photographed. But that's another department and another story.

The report date, number of "A," "B" or "BA" fees, card numbers used and clerk's initials are then posted on a card kept in the local file, and all the membership cards are then returned with this card to their proper place in the file.

Like Local Operation

Of course the routine in the "I.O." Withdrawal Members Department is necessarily different. In a sense this department corresponds very closely with the operation of a local union in the field. For all intents and purposes it is like a local union that accepts the



ABOVE—Supervisor Mary Gaver, seated, answers a question concerning work of her division. UPPER LEFT—Membership and address cards are typed from application records. IN CIRCLE—Scene in Room 513.



Shown at telephone, below, is Miss Mae Bowe answering one of many calls for information.

A view of Room 706, known as "Miss Bowe's room," where "A" and "BA" locals from 150 on are serviced.

withdrawal cards of members who have retired from the trade.

When a withdrawal card is received, Mrs. Prince or an assistant pulls the membership card, address card and insurance card from the local files and marks the transfer card in the local union file showing that the member has transferred to the I.O. After the proper notations are made, these cards are refilled in the proper places. Receipts for withdrawal dues are sent to I.O. members together with special addressed envelopes intended for their use in making their next payment. When withdrawal card members' payments are received, they too go through a careful checking process and the membership cards are posted appropriately and the remittances sent on to the Bookkeeping Department.

There are many other detailed operations which our clerks per-

form which we do not have space to describe here. An intricate operation is involved each time a man is issued a traveling card. There are other records maintained in our posting department which we have not even mentioned, for example, maintenance of our master index file where a card—separate from his membership, address or insurance card is kept for every member. Thus if we get an inquiry on Joe Blow who once was a member in Puddledunk, Arkansas, we can look in our master index file and track him down, find out when and where he was initiated, what locals he transferred to and when, his card number, etc. Of course we might have to check through quite a few Joseph Blows to do this—Joseph M., Joseph P., Joseph Z. W., etc., because in a file of approximately 3,000,000 members, present and past, there are a lot of names that are alike.

Once a man becomes a member we always have a record of him.

In addition to the work described, there are standings for members to be looked up daily, miscellaneous information to be assembled at the request of local unions and the hundred and one incidental steps involved in working for our close to half-a-million Brothers.

Posting Work

Work of our posting departments is detailed, it is intricate, it is tedious. But it is all designed to give the utmost protection and security to the members of our Brotherhood. Our aim is to have a complete, perfect record for every member.

We have tried to bring you a picture of the job our employes, *your* employes, are trying to do for you in the posting and recording de-

partments of your I.O. and now we want to tell you what you can do to help them—help them to be more efficient and do a better job for you. Here are 17 suggestions, related and unrelated, which have been turned in by our supervisors. We forward them to you for your consideration and cooperation.

(1) Please be sure the local union number appears on all applications. It would be helpful too, if obligation-membership cards were clipped to death benefit applications, rather than stapled—would be easier to separate here.

(2) See that checks sent in with reports are made out properly.

(3) Send in receipts in sheet form. Do not tear apart.

(4) Fill out remittance blanks properly, listing all receipts. All dates should follow consecutively.

(5) Send in reports promptly each month.

(6) Please answer letters written to locals regarding delinquent reports.

(7) Forward completed membership obligation cards with admission fees. Send in the necessary applications also and see that they are completely and correctly filled in.

(8) Be sure to issue traveling cards when members transfer to other locals.

(9) Please issue honorary withdrawal cards when members become unemployed (Of course the member who wishes to retain his standing and benefits must take out a regular withdrawal card and pay dues to the I.O.)

(10) Do not overrun card number series assigned to your local. Write us for assignment of additional numbers.

(11) Change the carbon paper often when making out receipts

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RIGHT — Room 505 services all locals with no "A" members.



ABOVE—I.O. department, Room 712. Here the records of withdrawal card members are kept. IN CIRCLE—Mrs. Catherine Hooker, supervisor, explains work procedure. LOWER RIGHT—Mrs. Eunice Prince, supervisor of the "I.O. Department."

Dan Cleary Named Chairman Of War Claims Commission



Daniel F. Cleary, chairman of the War Claims Commission and a member of Local Union 134, Chicago (left), is shown here discussing a point of law with Patrick S. Filter, son of a veteran member of the Chicago local. Brother Cleary was appointed to his new position by President Truman. Filter was recently admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court.

A 39-year-old Chicagoan who studied his law at day courses at Loyola University and worked nights as an electrician to earn his bread and butter, was recently appointed by President Truman as chairman of the War Claims Commission, independent government agency set up by Congress to make awards to American military personnel who were prisoners of war, and to civilians who were interned by the Japanese in the Philippines.

Daniel F. Cleary, who was named to this important government post, has been a card-holding member of Local Union 134 since 1928. He is a son of the late Daniel F. Cleary, who long served the big Chicago local as president and member of the executive board, and whose book, "Forty Years of the Unionized Electrical Workers," is a fascinating story of the early struggles of the electrical trade union movement in the Windy City.

Personable Dan Cleary, his son

(who dropped the "Jr." after his father's death in 1934) had just returned from a visit to the United States Supreme Court when the JOURNAL's reporter visited him in his offices at 8th and M Streets in the nation's capital. Before the nation's highest tribunal, Brother Cleary had the pleasure of moving for the admission of a friend to practice before the Supreme Court. The friend, who was with Cleary when the reporter called, is Patrick S. Filter, whose father and brother are also members of Local Union 134. Filter's dad, William M., worked on jobs in Chicago with Cleary's dad in the early days of the century. The senior Cleary, at the time of his death, was chief of the Electrical Bureau of the City of Chicago, and the senior Filter still works there.

An Old Custom

Supreme Court custom requires that a member of the bar already accredited to practice before it,

"move for the admission" of lawyers who also wish the privilege. Cleary, who was admitted to practice before the high court a few years ago, has known the 34-year-old Filter for some 15 years and it gave him considerable pleasure to "move for the admission" of his friend.

Cleary joined Local Union 134 in 1928 and last worked at the trade in 1940, when he was employed at the Chicago Municipal Airport. In that year he completed his law studies at Loyola, was admitted to the bar, and entered general practice. He soon became a member of the firm of Garvey, Cleary and Doyle. His friend Filter is associated with the Chicago firm of Castle, Brintlinger and Carey.

Was With VA

During the war, Cleary joined the Air Forces, in which he wound up as a major holding a desk job in Washington. After the war he moved over to the Labor Department as a retraining specialist, and then, after 15 months, went on to the Veterans Administration as a senior attorney in the Office of Legislation. Here he gained a clear insight into the problems of the veteran.

Appointed to his present post on the recommendation of Senators Lucas and Douglas of Illinois, Cleary will continue to deal with veterans who are in a special category. The War Claims Commission, of which Cleary is chairman, is authorized to "pay out of confiscated enemy alien property awards to American military personnel who were prisoners of war, and to certain civilians who were interned by the Japanese in the Philippines." From available estimates, it is indicated that the WCC will pay out approximately \$100,000,000 to an estimated 140,000 claimants.

The book written by Cleary's father, "Forty Years of the Unionized Electrical Workers," was a subject for reminiscence by the WCC's chairman. Told that the International Office had two copies of the book in its archives collec-

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J. Scott Milne Is Elected Vice President of Labor Press Body



International Secretary Milne with Matthew Woll at meeting of International Labor Press Association.

THE International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL** were honored at the recent convention of the International Labor Press Association in St. Paul, October 1 and 2, when International Secretary J. Scott Milne, **JOURNAL** editor, was unanimously elected a vice president of that association. Throughout the sessions, Secretary Milne took an active part in the issues which confronted the delegates, and served as chairman of the Committee on the Executive Council's Report.

Largest Meeting

Election of officers climaxed the successful two-day meeting, the largest convention in the history of the I.L.P.A. Membership in the organization now reaches a grand total of 191 local papers and national and international journals.

The combined circulation of these member publications is estimated at over 8,000,000.

During the sessions which were presided over by President Matthew Woll many issues vital to the labor press were discussed.

One of these issues was the fight to prevent the drastic increase in second-class postage rates which actually spell life or death for some of the publications affiliated with the I.L.P.A.

Considerable time was also devoted to consideration of "racket sheets," so-called labor papers which use high-pressure methods to force business concerns to advertise in their papers. These parasites are doing great harm to the legitimate labor press and ways and means of effectively combating them were emphasized.

One phase of the work of this convention which was of particu-

lar interest to the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL** was the resolution to have symposiums at all subsequent I.L.P.A. conventions, one for editors of monthly journals and one for editors of local publications, where discussion of problems incident to each group may be discussed. Much of the discussion which takes place at these I.L.P.A. conventions is directed toward the interests of the local publications. For example, much time is always given to discussion of national advertising and how it may be obtained, and other problems paramount with local publications but of less interest to the national and international journals, particularly those like our own which accept no paid advertising. The symposium type of meeting will be valuable to us in ironing out our own particular difficulties and in becoming familiar with the ideas and views of those engaged in the same type of journalism as our own.

Improved Appearance

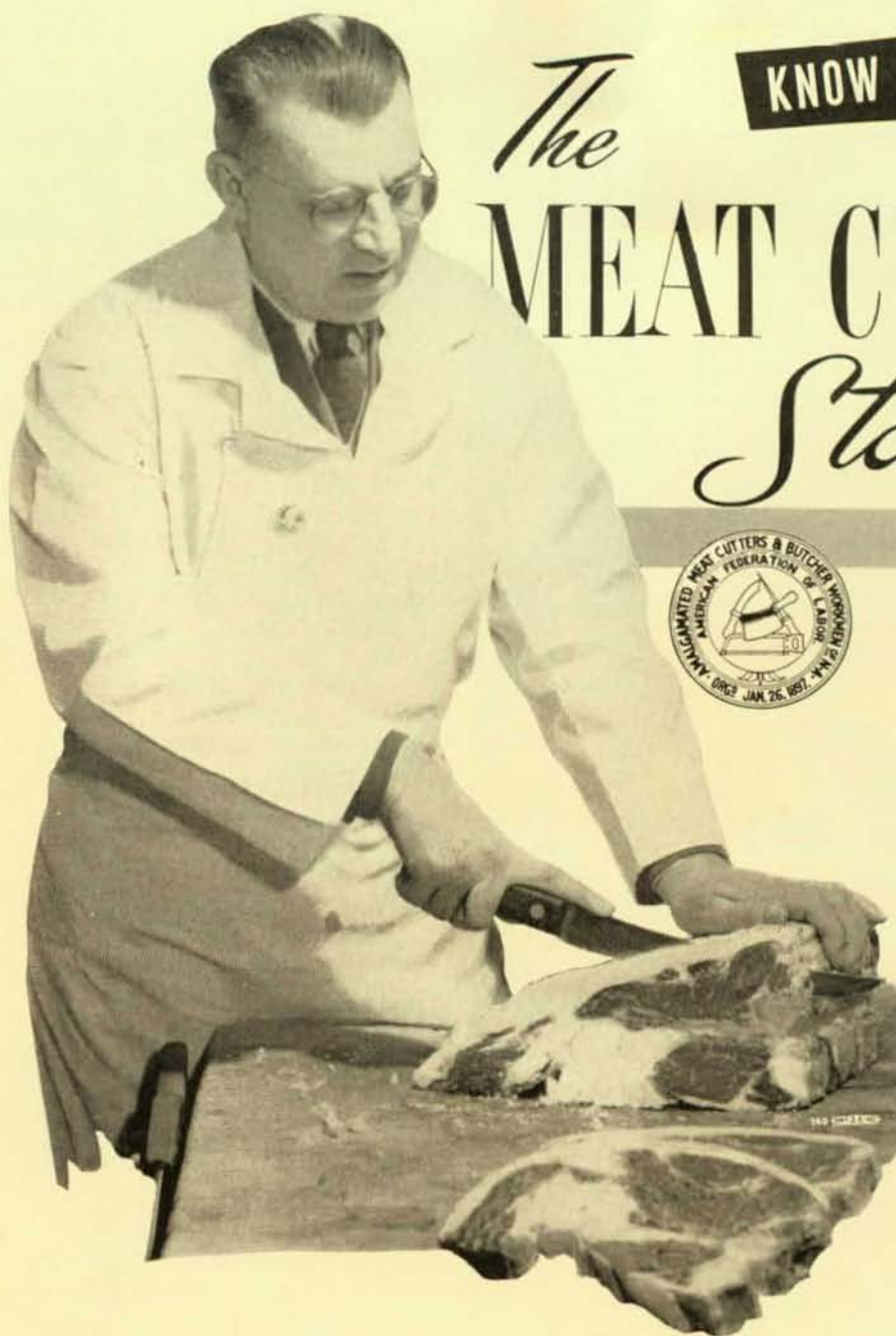
Comment was made at numerous times during the sessions, on the great improvement which has occurred in the general appearance of labor publications in format, attractiveness and readability during the last few years.

A highlight of the I.L.P.A. convention was its closing banquet at which Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and A.F. of L. President Green were guest speakers. Both paid tribute to the labor press and urged its members to continue their good work in political education.

Senator Humphrey said in part: "This powerful weapon—the labor press, with its more than 40 million readers, must play an important role in telling the truth regarding the current fight to preserve our freedoms in America. It is amazing for one to find that the great mass of the American people, including some portions of the labor movement, have no conception as to the viciousness of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"It is, therefore, obligatory upon these labor papers, which make the

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KNOW YOUR A. F. of L.

The MEAT CUTTERS Story



and famous novels of all periods have devoted countless chapters to the hunt—the pursuit of meat, and the feast—the enjoyment of it. And today in our American homes, the table of wealthy and impoverished alike, is deemed a poor one if it bears no succulent cut of meat to satisfy the healthy appetite.

And as with every product and every service, behind meat, are the workers who toil to bring it to our tables. This is their story.

Wide Jurisdiction

It will be interesting to our readers to know that the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, embrace a far greater field than those workers concerned only with the slaughtering, dressing and cutting of meat. This union represents all wage earners in any way connected with wholesale and retail markets, slaughtering and packing establishments; sausage makers; poultry, egg and food cannery employes; dehydrators; and any employe engaged in the processing of foods; sheep shearers; live stock handlers; and those handling fish in wholesale establishments and retail fish markets.

As far back as 1870, cattle, sheep and hog butchers were attempting to organize the workers in their respective trades and for good reason. Conditions among slaughterhouse workers were terrible. Wages were low, seven-an-a-half cents an

(Second in a series of stories on the international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.)

“**M**AN DOES not live by bread alone.” This is a quotation oft used to bring to mind the fact that esthetic values play an important role in the lives of men, but it also seems a fitting quotation to begin a story about the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, their aims, their organization and their work. The people of these United States “do not live

by bread alone,” but need plenty of meat and eggs, fish and poultry to make them the healthiest, best-nourished citizens in the world, and to keep them that way.

From earliest times, recorded history has spoken of meat, man's struggle to get it and the important place it has taken all through the centuries in the notable events in the story of men and nations. The Bible told of the killing of fatted calves to celebrate great victories. When men did penance they mortified their bodies by depriving themselves of meat. Our history books

AT RIGHT—Architect's drawing of the new headquarters of the Amalgamated in Chicago. Site is across the street from Lincoln Park, a few blocks from Lake Michigan.

BELOW—Interest of local officers extends to helping members deal expertly with public. View shows secretary visiting a store in Tacoma, Washington.



hour was the average, even much later than 1870, and 80 hours a week was not uncommon. Sanitary conditions were of the worst, hazards of the trade were extremely high with companies making absolutely no effort to lessen them or safeguard the workers. Fever, many types of skin diseases and ulcers, flu, pneumonia and sinus trouble were some of the diseases contracted at work which plagued the workers. More distressing still was the toll of accidents which ran the gamut from crushed fingers to broken arms and legs and death. And it takes very little imagination to vision how hard the work was. Slaughter and dressing of animals is no easy task even under the best conditions that the union has been able to secure for its workers today. Sixty years ago it must have been well nigh unbearable.

Stirring History

The early history of the Butcher Workmen was certainly a stormy one. Its ups and downs, growths and recessions, in many instances parallel our own beginnings, and like ourselves the Meat Cutters and

Butcher Workmen were fortunate in having courageous, tireless workers to spearhead their attacks against powerful employers who exploited the workers and sought to destroy their unions.

There were many strikes in the early days and many workers engaged in the task of slaughtering and processing meat, tried to organize their particular trades into permanent unions, under the program of the Knights of Labor. But by 1896, the period in which the union we write of came into being, this organization was on its last legs and a new organization known as the American Federation of Labor had been born and had blazed a trail for a new and more militant type of trade unionism.

So it was then, on a hot and sultry day, July 14, 1896, in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, representatives of the cattle slaughterers, hog and sheep butchers, sausage makers and others, met to effect an amalgamation of all groups within their industry, and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America was born. A few months later,

on January 22, 1897, the new union received its international charter from the American Federation of Labor.

George Byer, a cattle butcher of Kansas City, was first president of the Amalgamated.

The new union started in with a drive and purpose not exceeded by any other organization, in a desperate effort to grow. From its very inception it was a democratic union—a true brotherhood, an admirable attribute it has retained through the years.

When the constitution was developed at that first Nashville meeting, part of the obligation each member was required to take, read:

"I solemnly promise, upon my honor as a man, never knowingly to wrong a brother or see him wronged if it is within my power to prevent it. I further promise that I will never knowingly discriminate against a fellow worker on account of creed, color or nationality."

Pledge Is Honored

That portion of the obligation of the International membership has never been changed and adherence to its principle has been one of the factors that has served to make this union truly great.

The pioneers worked tirelessly in those early days to organize the workers and force the meat packers, a few of whom created a powerful monopoly—known as the "Beef Trust"—to raise wages and bring better conditions to their employees.

There was no money, few friends and bitter opposition on all sides. Within a year George Byer had



completely exhausted himself and was forced to resign. Michael Donnelly, another Kansas City cattle butcher succeeded him. Donnelly was a natural-born organizer with a magnetic personality. Men followed him willingly. By 1903 the union had grown strong enough to force the "Beef Trust" to recognize the demands of the workers. In 1904 the first general strike ever experienced in the industry was called, with approximately 60,000 workers laying down their tools in determination to win union recognition—the primary aim of

the strike. After weeks of struggle, the "invincible Beef Trust" acceded and granted recognition to the union—truly a significant victory. Thousands of jubilant workers returned to the plants of Swift, Armour, Cudahy, Schwartzchild and Sulzberger (now Wilson and Company) and Morris.

But how "disappointment tracks the very steps of hope." The packers did not return all the strikers to work as they had agreed, and with the spirit of "one for all and all for one," those of the 60,000 who had returned to work, again

From top, photos show cattle being driven to a slaughterhouse by Amalgamated stock handlers; Roland Burkhardt, champion professional sheep shearer and member of Amalgamated; workers in a Chicago packing house; and, below, an apprentice class at Amalgamated-sponsored school in San Jose, Calif.





laid down their tools. This strike was disastrous. Some of the workers fought to the death, scores were jailed. President Donnelly suffered serious assault and was left for dead on the streets of Chicago. The strikers were defeated and it was several years before the union regained enough strength to once more attempt to challenge the powerful packers.

Bitter 1904 Strike

The 1904 strikers were mercilessly persecuted and the Amalgamated was literally forced to become an underground movement to survive. Hundreds of so-called "Boomer Butchers" began roaming the country taking jobs under false names in packing plants to escape the "black lists" published by the packers. But the will and the spirit were there and little by little the organization regained strength until in 1917 the Amalgamated forced the five big packers who had nearly destroyed them to grant substantial increases in pay to every one of the thousands of its members, made them pay overtime rates and collected for the workers more than seven million dollars in back pay.

The Amalgamated's second nationwide strike was forced on the union shortly after World War I ended, when the "open shop" drive was being forced down the throat of organized workers the nation over. The packers were attempting to take back the gains garnered so laboriously through the years. So in December 1921, 105,000 members from coast to coast, went out



IN CIRCLE—Jim Daly, member of Seattle local of Amalgamated. ABOVE—Sides of beef being inspected in a Chicago packing plant.



ABOVE—Members of a packinghouse local in Seattle are shown eviscerating turkeys. BELOW—Members of Chicago packinghouse local at work in Oscar Mayer plant.



on strike. For 13 weeks, during the cold winter months the struggle continued. Families were evicted from their homes by thousands. Hunger and destitution played havoc with the people. Many would have starved except for the setting up of soup kitchens. Tent colonies mushroomed in some cities. In Chicago, 4,000 policemen surrounded the Chicago Stock Yards where strikers had been forbidden to parade. Believing in their God-given inalienable rights, they paraded despite police orders. Hundreds of thugs were in evidence, attacking strikers on the slightest provocation. Fifty-four strikers in all were killed and countless others were injured by strike breakers and police during the heroic 13 weeks struggle. The international treasury was depleted and the union gave up the fight and went down to defeat—but only temporary defeat.

Company Unions

Company unions came next—organizations completely controlled by the packers. Wages went down, down, down, hours and work pressure, up, up, up.

For instance a butcher working in the Armour plant who formerly handled 15 to 16 cows in an hour, was forced to butcher 25 an hour, for the munificent sum of 23 cents. This means he received less than one cent for slaughtering a cow, with all the precision required, the hazards that existed and the unpleasantness involved.

After the 1921 strike the Amalgamated had only 5,000 members left and not a penny in its treasury. But again officers and members began the long road back. Men and women of the industry, knowing that they could not get improvements in wages and working conditions unless they stood together, joined or rejoined the Amalgamated.

Encouraged by the "New Deal" and the favorable labor legislation passed in the '30's, the Amalgamated made great strides. Like the other labor unions too, the Amalgamated gained members and advanced during the years of World War II.

Today, membership of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen is nearing the 200,000 mark. In the past eight years, wages have nearly doubled. Hours have been reduced and working conditions improved. Thousands of workers are on the five-day week, where the six-day, 72-hour week once prevailed. These improvements have been obtained in addition to overtime rates, vacations with pay, paid holidays, pension and sick benefits.

Many Contracts Held

Today, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters occupy a position of security and strength. They have contracts with every large chain store organization in the United States for their men who are meat cutters.

In addition they have a national agreement with the National Retail Meat Dealers of the United States which is composed of 25,000 independent market owners.

The Amalgamated have contracts with the Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson companies plus union contracts with more than 500 independent packers throughout our nation.

The union is in good financial condition also, with more than \$6,000,000 in assets.

And that is the history of the Butcher Workmen, their struggles and their failures, their successes and their gains, and a picture of the organization as it stands today.

600 Classifications

In these pages we have tried to show JOURNAL readers photos of the Meat Cutters in various phases of their work. It is impossible to describe in one brief article the work of all the members of this great organization. Our readers are probably somewhat familiar with the general work of Butcher Workmen in packinghouses and retail meat markets. The packinghouse worker kills and dresses the cattle. However, there are 600 job classifications in the packing plants alone.

All of us are quite familiar with the job the butcher in our neighborhood market performs. This job

is to cut up and sell various cuts of beef, lamb, pork and veal for retail trade.

All the members of the Amalgamated receive training in their particular fields of processing products, but the retail meat cutter is probably the only member of the union who is covered by a very rigid apprenticeship training program. In his case, his normal apprenticeship period is three years. Most of the local unions have apprenticeship committees. These committees pass upon the qualifications of the men admitted to the trade. After an apprentice has completed his three-year apprenticeship period he becomes a journeyman.

At least a hundred local unions of the Amalgamated are conducting training classes. A great number of these are carried on with the aid of the Veterans Administration and a large number are sponsored by the Department of Education in the city or state where they are held. The local unions, of course, provide the instructors.

Apprenticeship Program

Typical of the apprenticeship program being carried on in local unions of the Meat Cutters, is that of Local Union 506, San Jose, California. The apprentice is given a job in a retail meat market where a bonafide journeyman Meat Cutter trains him. Here he is provided a chance to use the tools of his trade. Here he receives his practical training. In addition he attends classes two nights a week, two hours a night. In the classroom the apprentice receives his theoretical training, such as percentages, chart making, pricing, identification of meats, grading, and the workings of fractions, ounce fractions, etc. This type of teaching is rotated in such a manner as to keep the lessons fresh and interesting. After a few lessons of theory all apprentices are taken out to various wholesale establishments such as jobbing-houses, slaughterhouses, sausage kitchens, poultry, retail and wholesale fish houses and retail markets. Examinations are given on these field trips.

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Stay Aloft 1,124 Hours for a Record

THE natives of Yuma, Arizona, are feeling pretty proud these days of the exploit of their two fellow townsmen who stayed aloft in an Aeronea airplane for 1,124 hours and thereby broke the world's record of 1,008 hours.

Members of Local 640

Members of the I.B.E.W. in that city feel especially proud, for one of the flyers, Woody Jongeward, is one of their own. Brother Jongeward is a member of the Yuma unit of Local Union 640, Phoenix. Both Jongeward and his fellow flyer, Bob Woodhouse, are ex-Navy pilots.

Two previous attempts to break the record failed. Their third and successful attempt started at 7:15 p.m. on August 24 when the light plane's wheels left the runway.

Magneto Fails

"The City of Yuma" passed the earlier record set up by Barris and Reidel at 7:15.50 Wednesday, October 5, and then went on to rack up a new mark of 1,124 continuous flying hours. Finally, with one magneto of the plane completely useless, and they themselves reaching the dangerously tired point,



The flyers and their wives after the record-breaking flight of 1,124 hours. The Woodhouses are on left, the Jongewards on right.

the fliers landed the plane at the Yuma County Airport Monday, October 10.

When they first went up, the fliers set up a tentative goal of 1,010 hours, two more than the record then.

On October 15, a municipal pa-

rade was held in their honor. A letter received at the International Office from Brother Charles H. Bradley, president of the Yuma unit of Local Union 640, gives the following details of the history-making affair.

Parade of Honor

"The parade was held at 2 p.m. In the meantime, the plane was placed on top of the refueling car, in the middle of Main Street at the intersection of Second Street. That night Main Street was closed to traffic between First and Third Streets. Many booths lined the curb, selling Mexican food and the usual hot dogs and soft drinks. Platforms were erected on large trucks and were used as stages for colorful Mexican dancers. Mexican orchestras from San Luis, Sonora, Mexico participated in the celebration and furnished music through the day and night. Block dancing to the music of a hot orchestra was a popular part of the evening celebration.

"Local Union No. 640, Yuma unit, was the mainspring in the part labor played in the celebration."



How the record-breaking plane was re-fueled.

A. F. of L. IN ACTION

Highlights of 68th Convention

St. Paul, Minn.



JUST one month ago the largest convention in the 68-year history of the American Federation of Labor opened in the huge Municipal Auditorium in St. Paul. As the 700 delegates representing 8,000,000 A.F. of L. workers filed into the banner-bedecked hall, the first object which arrested their attention was a large lighted sign, product of our industry, hanging over the rostrum. This sign in neon lights was the emblem of the A.F. of L. — joined hands meeting around the world. This emblem is the symbol of the American Federation of Labor and it certainly was the symbol and the keynote of this whole convention, for unity and harmony highlighted all its sessions. Figuratively speaking it seemed at this convention that all eight million members of the A.F. of L. were joining hands in a concerted effort to advance freedom of labor everywhere, and extending a hand across oceans and around the world to trade unionists in all nations, striving to be free.

Keynote Speech

As A.F. of L. President William Green expressed it, in his opening address to the convention:

"We are united as we never have been before. There is no division in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. There is no left wing and no right wing. We think as one, we walk as one, and we act as one. We speak as one, and united as one, fighting as one, standing as one, we will go back home as one to fight together for

the workers of the nation." (And as the resolutions of the convention later provided—for the workers of the world.)

There must have been many people to whom this unity and harmony were a disappointment—to those who wanted to see disunity in labor's ranks — the Communists, the reactionary press, the N.A.M. and others who stand to gain whenever there is any rift in the labor movement. Some of the newspaper correspondents were plainly disappointed, though not maliciously so, in the convention's lack of spectacular headline material. There were no "hot" issues as one young writer put it, for two factions to battle about. In fact, there were no factions. The delegates seemed to see eye to eye on all the important matters before the convention. There were two of these important matters which stood out above all the rest—political action here in the United States and international affairs. And a united A.F. of L. convention took definite action on both. It passed effective resolutions to set the machinery in motion to defeat labor's enemies in the House and Senate and repeal the Taft-Hartley law. And in the field of international affairs the delegates lined themselves up solidly behind any program that will fight communism. That actually summarizes in the briefest way possible the chief work of the 68th convention. Now we shall go on to elaborate a little and tell our readers about the reports, the sessions and the speakers of the convention.



On the first day of the convention the Executive Council of which our International President Tracy is a member, submitted one of the most complete and far-reaching reports ever drafted by an A.F. of L. Executive Council. This report spearheaded the work of the convention. It covered extensively the story of labor's fight to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law and condemned its discrimination against the wage earners of this country, who as citizens, should be protected and not harmed by its laws.

Situation in Asia

A review of the gains made by communism in Asia was reviewed as well as the work that has been done to block communism in Europe. Other aspects of the international scene were treated also and a detailed report on the efforts made to establish a new international trade union movement that will be truly free and democratic, was made.

The housing situation was covered in detail with a high note of praise for the legislation which brought about the Housing Act of

1949. Another sizable segment of the report was devoted to recent developments in social security. Here the Council expressed satisfaction at the general acceptance by many of our citizens of the national compulsory health insurance program advocated by the A.F. of L.

The Executive Council report spoke of a healthy gain in A.F. of L. membership and the satisfactory condition of the A.F. of L. treasury.

Inspiring Sight

The opening session of the A.F. of L. Convention on Monday, October 3, was an inspiring sight. It was exciting to see the 700 eager convention delegates stand in silent tribute as the National Anthem was sung.

The morning session was filled with addresses of welcome and greeting by local St. Paul dignitaries, the report of the Credentials Committee and the appointment of other convention committees.

The highlight of the afternoon session was the address of dynamic Senator Hubert Humphrey.



Humphrey

Senator Humphrey charged that a "dangerous coalition" is out to defeat the fair deal. This coalition he said, consists of reactionary elements of the press, the post-war isolationists, the GOP leadership, Dixiecrats, parlor pinks and out-right Communists. This group, he declared, is "against price supports for farmers, against pensions for the aged, against the good life and the welfare state."

Concerning the Taft-Hartley law, the Senator said that there "will be no labor-management peace until this grossly unfair, anti-labor legislation is removed from the statute books." He added that effective political action must go hand in hand with the growth and maintenance of a strong labor movement.

On Tuesday morning, the second day of the convention, Brother Bert M. Jewell, ECA labor ad-

viser addressed the convention. He pressed home the fact that isolationism is wrong and that cooperation is the true answer to the world's needs. He said, "Labor unions must get ready now to take an increasing part in world affairs. World affairs affect human beings, people; trade unions are agencies of the people. Isolationism leads and always has led to war. World cooperation will preserve peace."

Brother Jewell was followed on the program by the Honorable Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor. Secretary Tobin was escorted to the speakers' rostrum by our International President Tracy who was formerly Assistant Secretary of Labor during President Roosevelt's Administration. Secretary Tobin brought rousing cheers from the convention with his fiery address. He urged a joint approach by all segments of American labor to effect "a selling job to 140 million American people, on labor's contributions to improvements in American life." He spoke in glowing terms of the A.F. of L's lifelong fight to promote public schools, health and safety laws, workmen's compensation, legislation and the great reform acts of President Roosevelt's Administration.

Tobin's Address

Secretary Tobin spoke with confidence of the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law which he described as "driving a barrier between capital and labor."

During the Tuesday afternoon session, the A.F. of L. delegates heard a number of speakers discuss problems faced by labor in other countries. Irving Brown, A.F. of L. representative in Europe, spoke of the work he had been doing in cooperation with government agencies to swing unions in Western Europe away from Communist leadership. He declared that "Only the United States stands between the Communists and their objectives." He said that one of the primary goals of the Communists is to "attempt to destroy the moral position of the United States, the greatest economic and political power in the world today."

Also addressing the convention delegates was Charles Peyer, a veteran union leader from Hungary who described working conditions in his country today as "terroristic." Fraternal Delegates Lincoln Evans and Tom Williamson of the British Trades Union Congress and R. P. Rintoul of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress also addressed the assembled delegates.



Evans

These talks by trades unionists of other countries served to bring about a better understanding and a desire for closer cooperation with other laboring peoples the world over—which as we stated above, was one of the driving motives of this 68th convention.

On the third day of the convention, shortly after a few committee reports had been acted upon by the convention, President William Green introduced the Honorable Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration. He gave a sincere, convincing address on the Marshall plan and the specific good which it is accomplishing. He described the peoples of Europe as "determined" to prove their productivity. "They are working hard," he said, "not only to earn their way day by day, but also to build for the future."

Brother Keenan's Talk

The Wednesday afternoon session was one of the most stimulating of the entire convention since it was devoted entirely to Labor's League for Political Education. Brother Joseph Keenan (who is a member of our own L. U. 134, Chicago) Director of the League, addressed the delegates and emphasized the job that is yet to be done in "rewarding our friends and defeating our enemies" if the Taft-Hartley Law is to be repealed. He pointed out that repeal of Taft-Hartley failed by only 14 votes in the House and five votes in the Senate. Mr. Keenan singled out five Republican Senators as special



Secretary of Labor Tobin and President Dan Tracy of I.B.E.W. confer on speaker's platform.



Secretary-Treasurer George Meany of AFL congratulates President Green after his stirring "keynote" speech.



ABOVE—Herman Winter of Bakers, W. C. Birthright of Barbers and President Tracy. RIGHT—Secretary Milne and President Tracy.



Joseph Keenan gave "targets" for labor in 1950.



RIGHT—The 68th AFL convention in session.



targets for political action. They were: first and foremost, Senator Taft of Ohio, Donnell of Missouri, Milliken of Colorado, Capehart of Indiana and Dulles of New York. Mr. Keenan went on to point out that in addition to retiring these reactionaries, labor has the very important job of retaining in 1950, those Senators who are friendly to labor. He said, "Nothing will hurt labor more than to fail in protecting those Senators who have stood by us on the various roll call votes during this session. Mr. Keenan named some of the Senators friendly to labor specifically: Wayne Morse of Oregon, George Aiken of Vermont, and Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire, all Republicans; Francis Myers of Pennsylvania, Brian McMahon of Connecticut, Elbert Thomas of Utah, Lister Hill of Alabama and Claude Pepper of Florida, Democrats.

\$2 Contribution

The League called upon each A.F. of L. member to make a voluntary contribution of two dollars to finance the campaign against labor's enemies and to elect its friends.

Delegates enthusiastically accepted the plan and promised support.

The outstanding event of Thursday's session was an address by the former Representative from the State of California, Honorable Jerry Voorhis, now executive secretary of the Cooperative League. He stated that cooperatives are a strong factor in maintaining economic and political freedom. "It is upon the economic bargaining power of the people joined together that economic liberty alone can be built," Mr. Voorhis said. "And it is upon the economic freedom of the people that political freedom must rest," he concluded.

Opposing Views

At Friday's session, two speakers addressed the convention, their views diametrically opposed. The national commander of the American Legion, George N. Craig, devoted almost his entire speech to raising a scare over "statism" and the "welfare state" which he re-

ferred to as stepping stones to communism. Mr. Craig's speech was merely accepted politely. However, when Mr. Oscar Ewing, administrator of the Federal Security Agency, spoke later in the day, and denounced all who "brandish the 'statism' bugaboo in an effort to halt social progress, he was cheered again and again. "He spoke our language and reflected our thinking," President Green stated at the conclusion of Mr. Ewing's address.

Albert Woll Reports

Also on Friday, the General Council of the A.F. of L., Mr. Albert Woll, gave an interesting and enlightening report.

The Committee on State Organization of which International Secretary J. Scott Milne was a member brought in its report on Friday and surprised and inspired the delegates with a campaign to add one million members to the rolls of the A.F. of L. in 1950, as a tribute to the memory of Samuel Gompers—the 100th anniversary of whose birth will be celebrated next year. The drive will center in state federations of labor and will be tied in with the political activity planned by the A.F. of L. for 1950. The report was enthusiastically adopted.

Election of Officers

On the closing day of the convention, Monday, October 10, William Green was unanimously elected to his 26th consecutive term as A.F. of L. President. Secretary-Treasurer George Meany was re-elected and our President D. W. Tracy was unanimously returned to his post as vice president as were the other vice presidents.

Other notable developments to come out of the closing sessions of the convention when the Resolutions Committee brought in its report were:

Adoption of proposals to get the United States Senate to pass the expanded Social Security bill overwhelmingly enacted by the House and also to get Congress to enact a broad national health program.

Adoption of a program of international relations supporting for-

mation of a new world labor organization and renewing the fight against communism and fascism everywhere.

Full support of the Marshall Plan, urging rebuilding of the European economy and assurance to European workers of decent conditions of life and labor.

Endorsement of federal aid to education.

Endorsement of a provision for housing of middle income families.

Endorsement of a shorter work week to spread jobs and reduce unemployment.

Continuation of effort to induce the International Association of Machinists to reaffiliate with the A.F. of L.

A change in the convention meeting time to the third Monday in September annually.

Invitations to bring the 69th A.F. of L. convention to Houston, Cleveland or Miami were turned over to the Executive Council for consideration.

IBEW Delegation

Before concluding this report we must make mention of our delegation of Electrical Workers who served our organization at all the sessions of the A.F. of L. Convention, acted on committees and in general were a credit to our Brotherhood. In addition to International President D. W. Tracy and International Secretary J. Scott Milne, there were Frank C. Riley, business manager of L. U. No. 58, Detroit; Roy Tindall, business manager of L. U. No. 45, Hollywood, California; Thomas J. O'Connell, business manager of L. U. 1027, Boston, Massachusetts and Charles W. Mason, business manager of L. U. No. 1245, San Francisco, California.

The A.F. of L. Convention closed as it had opened—on a note of unity and harmony. This convention showed the A.F. of L. in action. It was democracy in action. It represented American Trade unionists the nation over, united in making democracy work, not only for the working people of our nation, but looking ahead toward the definite goal of making it work for all the peoples of the world.

"Family Day" at Westinghouse Plant in Beaver, Pa., Attracts 5,500 Visitors

BY WILLIAM E. HUGHES

*Local Union 201
Beaver, Pennsylvania*

MORE than 5500 persons were guests at the first Family Day held at the Standard Control Division of Westinghouse, located at Beaver, Pennsylvania. Ranging from high school science classes to industrial leaders, the visitors were given ample opportunity to see every phase of operation in the local plant while work continued as usual.

Immediately upon entering the main building, visitors saw a room of approximately one acre, enclosed in a double-glass partition, the entire room is air-conditioned and held at a constant temperature of 76 degrees. This controlled temperature is required in the manufacture and calibration of the small circuit breakers. Workers in this area are the envy of the plant personnel during the hot summer months.

Beyond this unique area unfolds the rest of the plant. Storerooms, welding groups, screw machines, huge bonderizers, and giant presses are but a small part of the multiple operations performed. Almost every part used in the manufacture of De-Ion circuit breakers can be manufactured in Beaver.

Exhibit of Local

The exhibit area in the new warehouse building climaxed the tour. Standing out among the exhibits was that of Local 201, I.B.E.W. A large composite photo depicting every phase of activity in the field of electricity formed the background for the booth. Prominently displayed was the I.B.E.W. seal and pictures of the first union headquarters and of the present headquarters in Washington, D. C. Officers of Local 201 passed out leaflets and informative booklets and discussed the union with the visitors. Assisting in this activity was Mr. Harold Whitford, repre-

senting the International Office. The exhibit received very favorable acclaim from everyone.

An interesting exhibit in this display area was the "Oomphometer," an intriguing device which indicates by your touch how much "Oomph" you have. It registers "Nearly Dead," "You are Alive," "Try an Oyster," "Take a Tonic," or "Fully Charged."

The Nofuse Loadcenter exhibit showed how circuit-breakers protect homes by automatically taking care of overloads or short circuits. Models illustrated this by simulating actual conditions, using an iron, toaster, roaster, a fluorescent lamp, and the same thing with a frayed ironing cord.

An animated display, showing the action of bi-metal when subjected to abnormal temperatures resulting from overloads, was set up in conjunction with the ABI breaker display. Actual bi-metal samples were available.

To show how light can stop motion, there was a display featuring the stroboscope. The central part of this display consisted of a disk which revolved by a motor at the rate of 4000 rpm.

Other exhibits were of model homes, and one was of home wiring, showing dangerous wiring and the advantages of circuit-breaker protection over fuse protection.

Other features of the day were movies, the famous Westinghouse male chorus, and radio broadcasts. When 8:30 p.m. rolled around, all of the participants in the Beaver Westinghouse Family Day were glad to call it a day, but what a day! A day that had demonstrated one of the country's most modern plants making some of America's newest and most important electrical products. A plant whose manufacturing and maintenance employes are nearly all I.B.E.W. members, proud of their factory and their union, both foremost in the electrical industry.



In front of the exhibit of L.U. 201 at the Westinghouse plant, Beaver, Pa., Lacy Cummings (left), vice president of the local, has a talk with Dale McFeatters, director of employee information for the company.

At 'Family Day' Get-Together in Beaver, Pa.



General view of booth set up by L.U. 201.



Audience watches Florence Bonanno.



Oliver MacKeage (left), president of L.U. 201, escorts groups to bench of Sister Betty Brown.



Margaret Whitlatch (third from left), financial secretary of local, and Helen Minko (right), distributed literature.



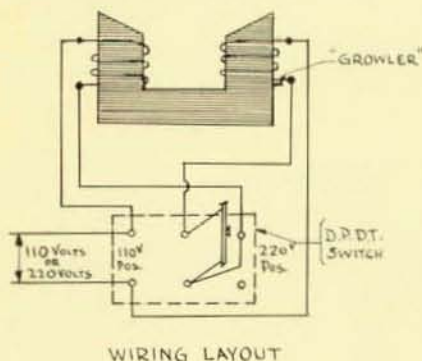
International Representative Andy Johnson (left), has a chat with Division Manager J. A. Butts and Industrial Relations Manager H. G. Crook of Westinghouse.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Q. We are very interested in your "Questions and Answers" column. We would like a practical hook-up for a "growler" 110-220 volt, 25 cycle.

J. KNOLLS,
L. U. No. 355

A. Below are shown the wiring connections of a "growler" to a double-pole double-throw switch so that it may be used for testing armatures with either a 110 volt or 220 volt single phase, 25 or 60 cycle source of power. When ordering a "growler" one should specify the range of horsepower of the motors to be tested. Adapters may be bought so as to test fractional horsepower motors with a large size "growler."



Q. We have a set of electrical plans for a group of new buildings for a lumber yard. The main distribution light and power feeders to the other panel is in the office building with buildings shown direct to the various panels. The entire property is under one lot number with one owner. Is this the correct design according to the Code?

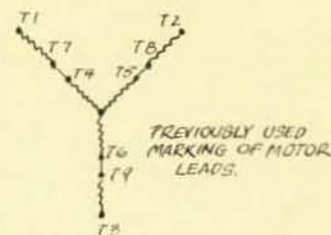
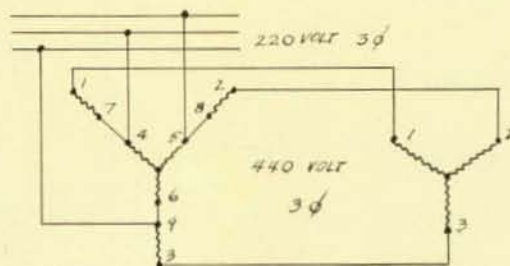
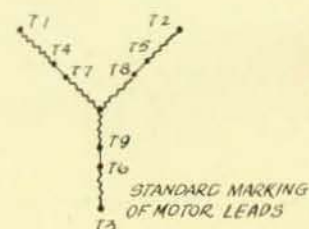
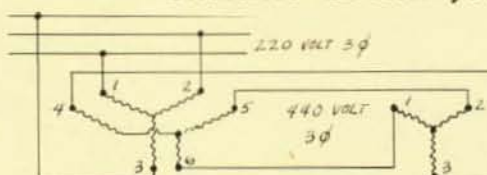
A. No. According to Article 230, Section 2351-d, "The conductors supplying each building served shall be provided with a readily accessible means, within or adjacent to the building, of disconnecting all un-

grounded conductors from the source of supply." Therefore, each power and light feeder must have a disconnect switch ahead of the panels or branch feeders in each building.

Q. Does the latest edition of the National Code allow the home runs to be run through the troughs of fluorescent fixtures which are placed in a continuous row?

A. Section 4151 of N.E.C. states: "Fixtures shall not be used as a raceway for circuit conductors unless the fixtures meet the requirements of approved raceways, except that the conductors of a single branch circuit may be carried through an installation of fixtures approved for end to end assembly to form a continuous raceway." Therefore, only the one circuit that serves the group of fixtures is allowed to be run through the troughs, unless the troughs are approved as a raceway for more than one circuit.

Sketches Shown for Comparison



(See letter from Brother Vanecsek, of L.U. 3)

Comment

EDITOR: In the September issue of the JOURNAL, I notice an article by Brother Henshow of L. U. 716 in the Question & Answer section. He supplies information and a diagram of how to furnish 440 volts to run a drill press from a 220 volt line using a dual voltage motor as a rotary transformer.

The diagram as shown is rather confusing in regards to the motor terminal markings, but more about that later. Theoretically, I can't see how he can get the 440 volts from the connection as shown in the sketch. Each phase of each "V" connection is wound for operation on 220 volts. Assuming a 1:1 ratio, if 220 volts is applied to one phase approximately 220 volts should be induced in the corresponding phase of the other "V" connection.

If the rotary transformer was re-connected as an auto transformer the 220 volts might be raised to 440 volts as shown in my sketch.

The motor terminal markings as shown on your sketch would be incorrect if taken from the new standard marking. That is T1 & T4, T2 & T5, T3 & T6 would be opposite ends of the same coils. If the line were to be connected to T1, T2 & T3, the motor to T4, T5 & T6 as in your sketch, the coils would then be in series with the 440 volt motor on a 220 volt line.

Before the adoption of a new standard of terminal markings, two methods of lead markings were used. Your diagram would be correct using the older markings. That is T1 & T7, T2 & T8, T3 & T9 would be opposite ends of the same coils as shown. T7, T8 & T9 would be tied together to form one "Y" for the

low voltage connection. T4, T5 & T6 would be the other "Y".

I have included a sketch of the two systems for comparison.

E. F. VANECEK
L. U. No. 3

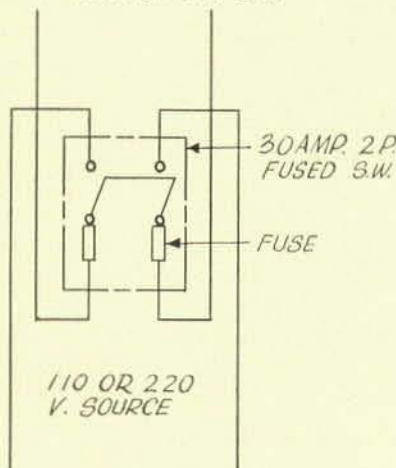
We appreciate Brother Vanecek's analysis of the article by Brother Henshaw in the September issue. If the motor in question had special characteristics that would give the 440 volts we would appreciate hearing from Bro. Henshaw on this letter.

—EDITOR'S NOTE.

EDITOR: "While the diagram on p. 15 of the JOURNAL for October gives the necessary information the 30 amp. service switch should, as you know, be so connected that its blades will be dead in the open or off position. See attached sketch.

R. B. GREENWOOD
Henderson, Nevada

TO 30 AMP. 3P D.T. SW.

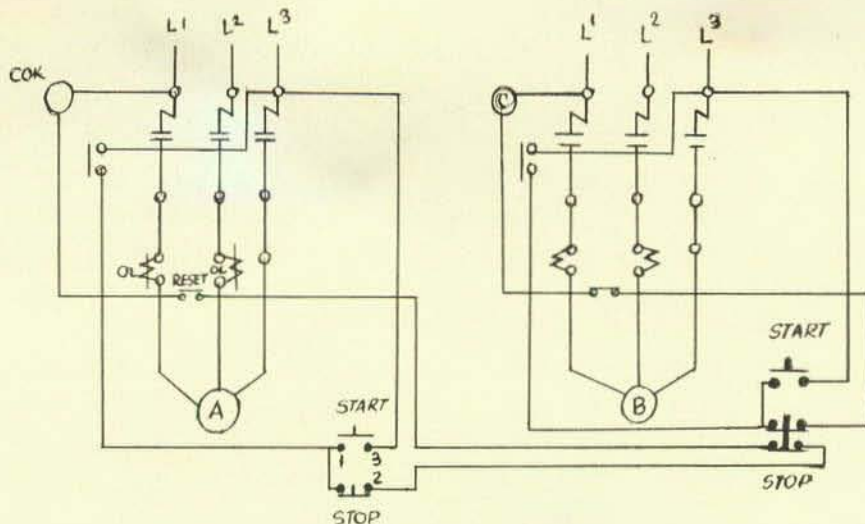


EDITOR: We have a 75 kw, self-regulating, 900 rpm, A.C. generator here on Wake Island that has a 125 volt, 9.5 amps, 1.5 kw, shunt wound, self-regulating, 1200 rpm belt connected exciter and in ordering a new exciter to replace this the engineers in Honolulu sent me a 90 volt, 12.5 amps (all other characteristics the same) exciter with recommendation to use it on the 75 kw generator. As yet I have not put this particular exciter in service because it seems obvious and waste of time to put such a low voltage generator compared to the original. Will this new exciter of 90 volts be sufficient to excite the field of the 75 kw generator and if it does what will be the result and if it doesn't, why? What are the major changes as far as characteristics within the generator are concerned?

EUGENE SAKASEGAWA
L.U. No. 1186

The field of the 75 kw generator will be under-excited, if you use the new 90 volt exciter. This will cause the voltage output from the generator

New Comment on an Old Problem



EDITOR: In looking over my February issue of the JOURNAL, in tracing out diagram I find it does not answer Brother Fryar's problem as motor A would start every time line Sw. of Motor B was thrown on. By using double contact stop button on motor B Sw., motor A may be started and stopped independently, and also when motor B is stopped. I know this is kind of late getting in, but I am gradually catching up reading. I want to say your Question and Answer page is very interesting.

FRANK GILBERT
L. U. No. 501

to be too low for your A.C. voltage requirements. This under-excitation will increase the temperature in the armature of the generator with the increase of current demand through it, while the temperature of the field will decrease with the reduced voltage. Under-excitation produces a lagging current in the armature of the generator that is harmful to the power factor and voltage on your transformer lines. Therefore, since the exciter is belt-connected, it is suggested that you change the pulley ratio that is driving the exciter so as to speed it up in order to obtain the higher voltage output that is required for exciting the generator, if the 125 volt exciter cannot be had readily.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

Have A Question?

Every week, letters received at the International Office give new evidence that the Questions and Answers Department is of value to our members.

If you have a question, write the Questions and Answers editor, 1200 - 15th St., Washington 5, D. C.

Brother Gilbert's letter is similar to the many others that pointed out the error as was reviewed in the March and April issues. The control problem was for the operator of Elevator "A" to be able to start and stop at his option but he had no control over Conveyor "B". The operator of Conveyor "B" could start and stop at his option but he could not start Elevator "A". However, when he stopped his motor both motors "A" and "B" must stop. Since Brother Gilbert's diagram was the same as the majority of those offered and space was not available at that time to print one along with the correction, his diagram is shown above.

Help Fight T.B.

The annual Christmas seal sale of the National Tuberculosis Association opens this year on November 21 and continues until December 25. This is an appeal to all our members to purchase and use these seals. This Association has, through the years, done a wonderful job of preventing and curing dreaded TB, but still the disease is killing 125 of our citizens every day. So you can see there is still much to be done and money is needed to do it.

Tuberculosis causes the death of many of our Electrical Workers every year. Surveys that we have made from our death benefit claims, show that among Electrical Workers, as a class, the death rate from Tuberculosis is very high. Your purchase of TB Christmas seals may help to save the life of one of your union Brothers or a member of his family.

Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor

Christmas

Almost two thousand years ago, a Child was born—was born in a poor stable and laid to rest in a manger, and the breath of the stable oxen kept Him warm. But the most beautiful star in all history appeared over the lowly stable and angels sang and kings came to worship, for this was no ordinary Child that was born in Bethlehem.

But all our readers know the old familiar story—the greatest story ever told. And because of this Child and His love for men, every year the Christian world celebrates His birthday. Once a year, people forget to be bitter, forget to hate, once again men become simple and kindly as they were as children. They wish all other men well. They perform generous acts, they are charitable—they are peaceful, they are happy.

But then comes the day after Christmas and the charity and the peace are more often than not, thrown aside as the withered Christmas greens are thrown aside and men again become selfish and grasping; the bitterness, the cynicism return, and the warmth and beauty that was Christmas go into hiding for another year.

Must it be so? A little boy once said to his mother, "Mom, wouldn't it be wonderful if everybody was kind all year like they are at Christmas!" It would be wonderful! If all of us, or just some of us, could capture and retain a spark of the spirit of Christmas and cherish it all year through, our town and our nation and our world would be a little better for it.

Yes, this is a "sweetness and light" editorial, but then the yuletide is the time of sweetness and light and every heart and every home can well use a little.

Where the Blame Lies

As your JOURNAL went to press, the nation was in the throes of a steel and coal strike and once again the public press, following the same old NAM line, was bent on flaying organized labor or the "monopoly of labor" as they are calling it, as the scapegoat. A certain columnist came forward recently with a few well-chosen words which put the blame for these strikes squarely where it belongs. Thomas L. Stokes, in the *Washington Star* said:

"Who started the trend toward concentration and

monopoly? It wasn't labor. It began with industry and it began a long time ago. Even as long ago as 1890 it disturbed some of our thoughtful public men so much that a Federal statute was enacted to try to curb and regulate the concentration — the Sherman Anti-Trust Act....

"The organization of labor into big unions is a natural defensive maneuver in the advance of monopoly which has gone so far....

"Industrial and financial monopoly, of itself, is the problem, not labor's necessary organization to protect itself against this concentrated power. It is because control of so much of our industrial capacity is concentrated in so few corporations that a strike in any one of them can so quickly paralyze a considerable part of our industrial mechanism."

That, Brothers, is "calling a spade a spade." While we as a union are noted for settling our disputes by arbitration and while we may not always favor the methods of fellow workers in the coal and steel industries—on this we are unanimously agreed with them and Mr. Stokes, that the basic blame for the strikes which beset our country rests with monopolistic "big business."

Dignity of Our Labor

"As life and deeds of men are born in dreams, so life itself is occupation. A man is the thing he does. What the body is to the spirit; what the word is to thought; what the sunshine is to the sun, occupation is to dreams. One of the truly great things in life is occupation."

I came across this quotation the other day. I don't know who said it or when, but I thought it was beautiful and I thought it applied very definitely, to our labor as electrical workers.

The young apprentice chooses our trade because it is not only honorable and worthwhile, but because it fires the imagination. It is new, it is youthful, it is growing, it is changing daily as the world about us changes. The old-timer looks back—perhaps on 50 years of service, and if he lived his life again, he'd choose the electrical trade again too. He has found it interesting and inspiring, for the electrical trade has perhaps contributed more than any other individual occupation, to the advancement of science, and the progress of civilization in this nation and in the world.

What About the 81st?

Just a few days before your JOURNAL went to press, Congress "folded its tents like the Arabs," but far from silently, and went home. And what about the record? How does it measure up? Well, compared to the record of the 80th Congress, the 81st was organized labor's knight in shining armor, and yet there is still a vast amount of "unfinished business" which labor would certainly like to see concluded and favorably.

Briefly the 81st Congress enacted the following measures—all of vital interest to labor:

Increased minimum wage; assured low rent public housing; extended rent control; strengthened the Labor Department.

In addition the House expanded the social security program, passed an anti-poll tax bill, repealed oleomargarine taxes and strengthened the anti-trust law. These bills all await Senate action in 1950.

On the other hand the Senate passed the aid to education bill which awaits House action next year.

That constitutes the credit side of the ledger. Still in the red, these measures recommended by President Truman failed to pass either the Senate or the House: First and foremost—repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, National Health Insurance, the Brannan plan, Labor Extension Service.

All of which proves what success organized workers can achieve when they set out to elect liberal members to the Congress of these United States, and secondly and still more important, it proves how much work is still to be done to guarantee to the working people of America a definite, truly liberal majority in the 82nd Congress of the United States.

Employers and the Closed Shop

One of the principal aims of the authors and advocates of the Taft-Hartley Law was to eliminate the closed shop from American industry. We of the Electrical Workers, who in general, have good working relations with our employers, have heard many of them express not only to us but in the public press and at Congressional hearings, that they prefer the closed shop because of the security and the integrity it lends to their industry.

But what about the others? What about the employers of carpenters and bakers and garment workers and bricklayers and shoe makers?

A study was made recently for the School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University by a labor-management relations expert, Horace E. Sheldon, who says his survey has proved that the Taft-Hartley ban on the closed shop in industry will never be successful because too many employers themselves want to continue closed-shop hiring practices.

"In case after case, old closed shop hiring practices appear to be unaffected by Taft-Hartley Act restrictions," Sheldon states. "Either many businessmen have been sincerely satisfied with the way

the closed shop operates, or they have found it unwise to try to enforce the ban on it."

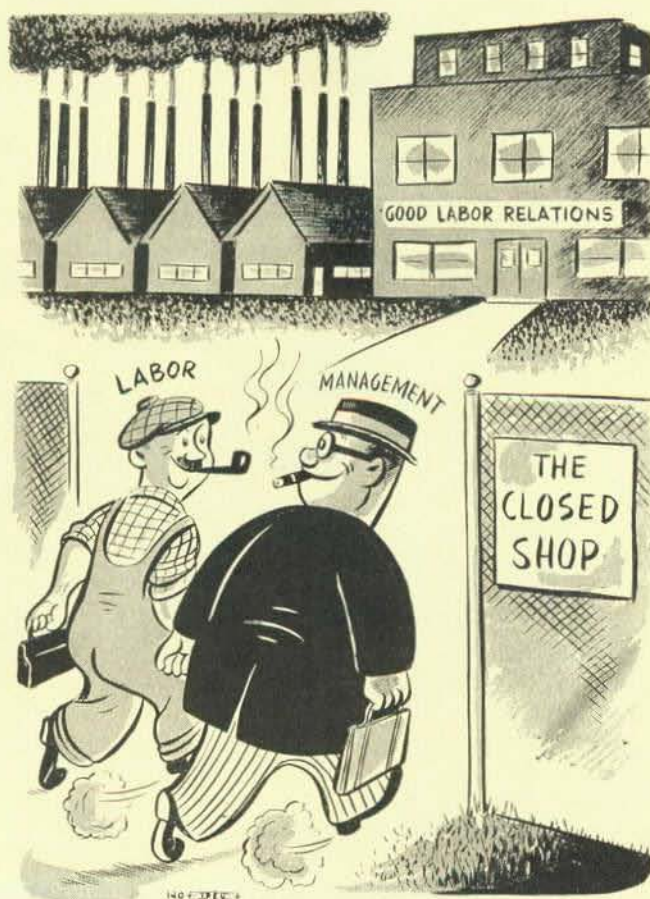
In Buffalo and the surrounding areas where Mr. Sheldon made his study, he says there is a clear indication that many sections of management have been generally satisfied with their experience with the closed shop. He says:

"It was an employer representative, not a union man, who first . . . spoke favorably of the closed shop. A company official in the same industry said flatly that the law should be amended to allow the closed shop where each party to the contract wanted it.

"In another industry where the employers had decided years ago to 'go union' an employer association spokesman said relations had been good and the closed shop had worked satisfactorily. Where an employer is so fortunate as to deal with a responsible, well-run union, it is easy for him to forget his earlier protestations about the 'right to work' and settle back to do business under a closed shop arrangement whereby the union supplies him with suitable workers as needed, and wherein the union to some extent may be made to share responsibility for shop discipline."

It is encouraging to note that there are many employers "on our side" in this important issue.

WHAT THE CLOSED SHOP OFFERS



Drawn for The Electrical Workers' Journal

1949 IN REVIEW

A Summary of Events as They Were Logged in The Journal in Year Drawing To a Close

JANUARY

In a pre-inaugural story on Harry S. Truman, the JOURNAL characterized the President-elect as the "battler from Missouri who got up off the floor after the editorial writers assumed he already was down for the 10-count." Mr. Truman, the story concluded, would have "the good wishes not only of labor but of citizens in all walks of life who felt that the national elections nipped reaction in the bud."



Harry showed 'em.

Scotland's big power program, calculated to bring population and industry back to the Highlands, is reviewed. Program is expected to cost about \$260,000,000.

"Jubilant and optimism were the bywords for the 67th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, just concluded in Cincinnati," the JOURNAL notes in its story on the convention.

Robert M. Hutchison, of L.U. 16, is named "outstanding apprentice" at annual banquet of N.E.C.A.

In a run-off election at the Kearny, New Jersey plant of Western Electric, the I.B.E.W. received 6,822 votes to 5,450 for the C.W.A.—

"a definite triumph for the Brotherhood and for the organizers who brought about this success."

FEBRUARY

In a story on the work of the railroad electricians, the JOURNAL notes that the subject of the 40-hour week for the non-operating crafts, recommended by the President's fact-finding board, is a subject of considerable interest among electricians employed by the rails. (The 40-hour week has since taken effect—a historic step.)

Secretary Milne describes the archives collection being assembled at International Headquarters. The collection as it now stands comprises a comprehensive visual presentation of the inspiring history of the I.B.E.W.

Members of L.U. 134, Chicago, install the first all-electric radiant heated home in that city.

President Tracy states that the AFL must be prepared "to move toward a shorter work week when the Marshall European recovery plan and the rearmament program are no longer sufficient to carry us along."

MARCH

The year 1949, writes President Tracy, presents both labor and management with a rare opportunity "to solve the problems which face our economy." Labor, said Mr. Tracy, sought no more than a "fair deal" in the year ahead. "A year of the Taft-Hartley Law has been a lesson to both

labor and management. You can't force cooperation," he observed.

Secretary Milne, in an address before the annual convention of the National Electrical Contractors Association, gives points for cooperation between that organization and the I.B.E.W.

A group of electrical workers from Norway visits the U.S. to study our production methods, and a photograph of one of them, taken in front of a switchyard at TVA's Norris Dam, provides a front cover for the March issue of the JOURNAL.

Dr. Peter Marshall, chaplain of the United States Senate, who wrote a special Easter message for the JOURNAL, dies.

The AFL's proposals for expansion of the Social Security System are endorsed in an editorial by Secretary Milne.

APRIL

The growth of Local Union 1031, Chicago—one of the foremost industrial type locals in the I.B.E.W.—is described in another of the JOURNAL's "Men at Work" series. Chartered 12 years ago with 17 members, the membership now stands at approximately 15,000.

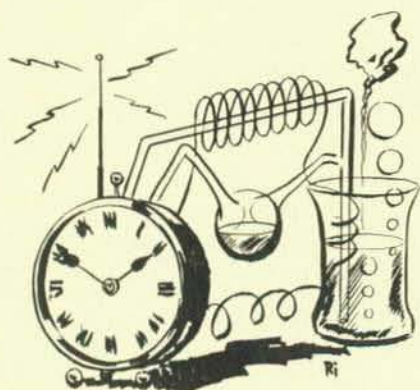
Paul Geary, executive vice president of the N.E.C.A., condemns the Taft-Hartley Law in an appearance before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Herman V. Metz, of L.U. 501, writes interesting feature on the history of lighting.

There are two schools of thought in the economic picture, the JOURNAL editorializes. "One is the

school of abundance; the other is the school of scarcity. The former believes that a continually growing America will require an ever-improving standard of living, bringing more of the nation's goods to more people. The other school subscribes to the boom-and-bust equation, and believes that expansion of industry now, to meet the obvious needs of the people, will only accentuate the bust when it comes. This school of thought is dominant, for example, in the steel industry."

An atomic clock, that runs with a constancy of better than one part in 20 million, is unveiled at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.



Atomic clock—one version.

Secretary Milne announces that special cards and scrolls are being sent to all pensioners.

Daniel T. Cruse, president of L.U. 794, Chicago, is appointed as trade union relations representative on ECA's Paris staff.

Sons and daughters of four I.B.E.W. members killed in the great explosion and fire at Texas City, receive education policies as result of a drive conducted by the Galveston Building and Construction Trades Council. Story is an inspiring example of union brotherhood.

MAY

Neil J. Linehan, newly elected Congressman from Chicago and veteran member of L.U. 134, is interviewed and pledges his assistance to secure repeal of Taft-Hartley Law.

Secretary Milne describes his trip to Europe, made at conclusion

of the I.B.E.W. convention in Atlantic City.

Joseph D. Keenan, director of Labor's League for Political Education, summarizes the first three months' record of the 81st Congress, and concludes: "We must center our efforts in 1950 on defeating reactionary candidates irrespective of their party label."

Looking at the housing picture, the JOURNAL says: "Nearly everywhere in this country today there is unremitting pressure for housing. And nearly everywhere today there are new houses standing empty. While these two facts simply add up to the further fact that the builders have priced themselves out of the market, the real estate lobby would have us believe that housing needs are being met, and that no low-rent public housing is necessary."

JUNE

The I.B.E.W. position with respect to the Communications Workers of America is summarized. Since the majority of that organization's executive board was committed to the CIO, our Brotherhood held view that nothing would be gained by the I.B.E.W. going on the affiliation ballot.

America marks the fifth anniversary of D-Day on the Normandy coast, and the JOURNAL concludes a special story on the anniversary by stating: "On this anniversary... Americans will do more than merely take note of a day that set in motion a series of military events that led to the downfall of Hitler. They also will reflect that it was a day that marked American assumption of world leadership, and they well know by now that leadership carries with it heavy responsibilities, and decisions that require the wisdom of a Solomon."



Where poppies grow.

An improved electronic phase meter is developed by the National Bureau of Standards.

I.O. receives word that the new 50-year pins and citations for eligible members have been well received.

JULY

The work of the "tube bender" is described in another of the magazine's "Men at Work" series. To get the story, the reporter visited Local Union 1, St. Louis—granddad of all I.B.E.W. locals.

The great Union Industries Show at Cleveland, which attracted more than 300,000 persons, is described by a JOURNAL reporter.

Present television sets won't become obsolete overnight, writes Lawson Wimberly, assistant to President Tracy, in a review of the over-all TV situation.

The Fifth Annual I.B.E.W. bowling tournament, held in Chicago, is a tremendous success. One hundred and sixty-eight teams competed, with top honors in the five-man event going to L.U. 371, Chicago.

AUGUST

The operation of the Joint Board of I.B.E.W. Telephone Locals, Chicago, is described. The Joint Board, composed of six locals, represents 9,000 workers in the Illinois Bell System.

Operation of the I.B.E.W. pension plan is described by Secretary Milne. He reports that 3,400 are now drawing pension checks.

Trade union delegates from the democracies meet in Geneva to lay foundation for a new world federation of free trade unions.

Important technical advances in the lighting field are related.

The JOURNAL pays tribute to Senator Wagner, long-time champion of labor, who resigned his seat in the Senate because of ill health.

SEPTEMBER

History and structure of the American Federation of Labor is told under a story titled "Know Your A. F. of L." Born in 1881, the great organization now represents some 8,000,000 workers.

The work of the Council on Industrial Relations for the Elec-

(Continued on Page 70)

With the Ladies

The Christmas Spirit



IT'S Christmas time again. The store windows are full of beautiful gifts. Every little town and every big city has its Santa Claus Lane and moreover there's a Salvation Army Santa Claus on every other corner. The air is crisp and cold and folks everywhere are getting "the Christmas spirit." Now what is this Christmas spirit we hear so much about—what does it mean when you have it? It means just this, you are happier, you are enthused and interested in all the preparations of Christmas—the baking, the cleaning, the decorating, the buying and wrapping of the gifts. You feel good inside, you do good outside, for you feel charitable and kindly and eager to perform little acts of kindness for friends and neighbors and even for those whom you do not know—others less fortunate than yourself.

The Christmas spirit is the Christian spirit. We should encourage and nurture it and make it last just as long as we possibly can—stretching it all the way to the next Christmas if possible.

The Greatest Gift

And those gifts we give! The greatest gift we can possibly give to anyone is the gift of ourselves—that is the gift of our love, our friendship, our devotion, our unselfishness. The presents we buy are fine in their way, especially if we strive to fit our gift to the recipient, but no gift should be given without a little of ourselves tucked in.

There is an old French proverb that reads: "He gives nothing who does not give himself." Shakespeare puts it,

"Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind." J. R. Lowell in his "Vision of Sir Launfal," says, "The gift without the giver is bare."

This year let's endeavor to get the real true, Christian Christmas spirit and once we have it, let's hang on to it with might and main and make it last. And let's not wait till New Years to make a good resolution to give more of ourselves—to everyone. Heavens knows there are many heavy hearts in the world. If we can lift a few of them just a little, we will have helped to perform a service that the Savior of the World set for men when He was born so many centuries ago on that first Christmas in Bethlehem.

Christmas Dream

I dreamed a dream of Christmas morn,
A wondrous dream, a dream come true,
It seemed the Christmas angel brought a gift,
The greatest gift in life was all I knew.

How eagerly I tore the wrappings from the box
And rent the ribbons from their appointed place,
Lifted the lid and then in joy beheld,
The dearest thing in all the world—your smiling face!

And now let's talk about Christmas and those all-important preparations. First of all the Christmas shopping. You can save yourself much time and effort by sitting down early and making your complete gift list—decide as nearly as you possibly can, exactly what you wish to get for each friend or relative and the price you expect to pay. Then make from your master list, separate slips of all the things that may be purchased at one store or better still—in one department in a store. If your shopping time is limited, this simple process saves precious minutes of running from place to place and aimlessly looking for something appropriate for Aunt Minnie or Uncle Julius. Decide in advance what's appropriate for them and go after it.

A friend of mine who did all her Christmas shopping in several of her hour-lunch periods, used to astound us all by saying, "Well, I got seven presents on my lunch hour today." "How do you do it!" we'd exclaim. The related-list method was her answer. If she had decided to buy lingerie for several of her friends—she made her list of what and how much and went straight to the lingerie department and bought the three slips, two nighties, one bed jacket or whatever the list called for. You see, there's efficiency even in Christmas shopping.

Let the Children Buy

Now about the children and their Christmas shopping. Do make an occasion of it. Never let a Christmas season go by that they do not have one wonderful day to remember, when they visited all the toy departments, saw Santa, and had a luncheon away from home with all the things they liked best to eat. Give them whatever you can afford, to spend on their Christmas gifts, but however, big or small an amount they have, let them have a free rein with it. If their gifts are inappropriate (a seven-year old I know bought a rubber dagger and a crawling lizard for his year-old brother) what matter! They are learning judgment and value of money and the precious thrill of making their own uninhibited selections.

If the children want to make gifts, let them. Creative instincts should always be fostered in our young people

(Continued on Page 79)



Our Auxiliaries Write:

Holiday greetings to our auxiliaries everywhere! Many thanks for all your fine letters. Keep up the good work and let us hear from you often.

L. U. 26,
Washington, D. C.

The Woman's Auxiliary of Local No. 26, IBEW installed officers for the coming year April 18th which are the following; president, Mrs. Francis Scruggs, vice president, Mrs. Gola Houghton, secretary, Mrs. Buelah Hope and treasurer, Mrs. June Justice. Executive Board—Mrs. Virginia Frank, Mrs. Nellie Cox and Mrs. Laura Shoemaker. Sick committee—Mrs. Emma Love and Mrs. Mabel Gerardi.

On May 7th we held our anniversary dinner at the Broadmoor Hotel which was enjoyed by all.

We had three baby showers, in April, May, and June, for Mrs. Eileen Beach, Mrs. Ila Wren and Mrs. Kitty Knight. All received many lovely baby gifts and now each is blessed with a fine son—prospective Electricians we suppose.

We do not have meetings in July and August, but in July and August we had a moonlight cruise on the Wilson Line down the Potomac River, which was a big success. Our meeting night has been changed to the fourth Tuesday in the month since this was decided a better night for all. We meet at 1745 K St., N. W.

Mrs. Laura Johnston, P.S.

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L. U. 569,
San Diego, California

Mrs. Frankie Dudley gave a luncheon in her Lemon Grove home for members of the Ladies' Auxiliary to Electricians L. U. No. 569 on Thursday, October 13th. Mrs. Loraine Parkman assisted the hostess. Pinochle and Cootie tables were set up in the afternoon with table prizes awarded.

The auxiliary will hold its installation dinner for new officers at the Park Manor Hotel on Wednesday, October 26th at 7:00 p.m. New officers to be installed are: President, Mrs. Jeanette McCann, vice president, Mrs. Cleo Taylor, secretary, Mrs. Ethel Beasty and treasurer, Mrs. Mabel Moorhead. Mrs. Thelma Ferguson and Mrs. Dorothy McDonald are co-chairmen for the dinner arrangements and program.

Mrs. Jeanette McCann, P.S.
(Continued on Page 78)

Christmas Cookery

Christmas wouldn't be Christmas without the Christmas cookie. The plain, crisp, little sugar cookie is one of the very best, since it lends itself well to all the fascinating shapes—trees and santas and bells and stars and wreaths and holly leaves and angels—which the Christmas cookie maker can conjure up.

Here is the best sugar cookie recipe I've ever used. I'm sure you'll like it.

CHRISTMAS SUGAR COOKIES

2¼ cups sifted flour	1 cup sugar
1½ teaspoons baking powder	2 eggs, well beaten
½ teaspoon nutmeg	Grated rind of one lemon
½ cup butter or other shortening	1 teaspoon rich milk or cream

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and nutmeg and sift together twice. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs, lemon rind and cream and beat well. Add flour—a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth, roll very thin on a slightly floured board. Cut with floured cookie cutter and dredge with sugar. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) seven minutes. Makes 5 dozen small cookies.

CREAMY CHOCOLATE FUDGE

2 cups sugar	¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup milk	2 tablespoons butter or margarine
2 tablespoons light corn syrup	1 teaspoon vanilla
2 one-ounce cakes unsweetened chocolate, cut in small pieces	¾ cup coarsely chopped nuts

Combine sugar, milk, corn syrup, unsweetened chocolate and salt in a saucepan. Bring slowly to the boiling point, stirring constantly. Cook over very low heat without stirring, until a teaspoon of the mixture forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water. (234° F.) (While the fudge is cooking, remove sugar crystals from side of pan by wiping frequently with wet cheesecloth wrapped around a fork, but do not stir.) When fudge has reached the soft-ball stage, remove the saucepan from the fire and wipe the sides.

Add, but do not stir, the butter or margarine and the vanilla.

Allow to cool, undisturbed, until the bottom of the pan is only lukewarm to the hand. Then beat and stir fudge until very thick. Add the nut meats and continue stirring until fudge loses its gloss and is very thick. Turn out into a buttered pan or dish.

Here's a delightful Christmas cookie, perfect to serve with eggnog.

CHEWY PECAN STICKS

½ cup shortening	2 eggs
1½ cups flour	1 cup brown sugar
¼ teaspoon salt	2 tbsps. flour
1 tbsps. sugar	½ tsp. baking powder
1 egg	½ tsp. salt
2 tbsps. water	½ tsp. vanilla
	1 cup chopped pecans

With a fork, blend shortening, flour, sugar and salt of the first group together, until mix is like fine meal. Then stir in the egg and the water. Press the dough into a pan eight inches by inches. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 15 minutes.

Beat the eggs of the second group, add the remaining ingredients and beat thoroughly. Spread over pastry and bake 40 minutes. Cool and cut into narrow bars. Makes 32, one-by-three-inch bars.

No Christmas larder is complete without the traditional Gingerbread men.

CRISP GINGER BREAD MEN

3 cups flour	½ cup shortening
3 teaspoons baking powder	½ cup brown sugar, packed firmly
½ teaspoon salt	¾ cup dark molasses
¾ teaspoon ginger	1 egg

Set your oven for a moderate rate (350° F.). Grease cookie sheets. Sift flour, then measure into the sifter the baking powder, salt and ginger.

Cream the shortening and sugar together and beat in the molasses and egg.

Add the flour mixture gradually, mixing well after each addition. Turn out onto lightly floured board and roll to ¼ inch thickness. Cut with cookie cutter and place on greased cookie sheets. Bake 10 to 12 minutes. Makes 4 dozen small ginger bread men.

The Day After Christmas

A Christmas Story For Children

YOU little boys and girls who read this page all know about the Christmas story, the greatest story ever told, about the wonderful starry night so many centuries ago when the little Baby Who was to be the Savior of the world was born in Bethlehem. You know well that there was no room for His Mother and His foster father in the Inn and how they sought shelter in a stable where the Little King was born. You know how the Baby's Mother wrapped Him in swaddling clothes and laid Him in a manger and the ox and the ass breathed upon Him to keep Him warm. And remember how the heavens were filled with angels who sang, "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace to men of good will?" And how the shepherds watching their flocks by night left the sheep and came and adored the Little Christ Child?

Yes, the old, old story is a familiar one to all of you. But did you ever wonder what happened on the day after Christmas in the stable at Bethlehem? Did you ever wonder what the Virgin Mother and St. Joseph and the little Baby did on that day? Well listen and I shall tell you.

A Cold, Clear Day

The day after Christmas dawned bright and clear. The snow had stopped falling but it lay deep on the ground and it was very cold. Joseph and Mary woke up early and rose from their bed of hay. The Mother hurried to the manger to look at her Baby. He looked very beautiful asleep in the straw. One of the shepherds had brought Him a present, a warm fleece, and Mary tucked it in all around Him to keep Him warm. And suddenly He opened His beautiful eyes and smiled at His Mother, the most beautiful smile in all the world, and He reached out a little hand and touched her face. And the ox and the ass who were standing near by came and looked at the Baby. They seemed to know and love Him. And a little lamb that another shepherd had left began to bleat.

"He wants to see the Baby too," Joseph said, and he picked the lamb up and held him near the manger and sure enough when he had looked, the lamb lay down and was quiet.

Joseph built a little fire on the hearth and Mary warmed milk and gave it to the Baby and then she took eggs, still another gift of the shepherds, and made breakfast for Joseph.

It was a poor place, a bare stable, but all the beauty and goodness of all the ages was there, and there was peace and happiness and love.

After they had taken food, Mary washed the few dishes while Joseph swept the stable and fed the animals, and then Mary bathed the Baby and sang Him a little lullaby while she rocked Him to sleep once more.

About three o'clock, it began to snow again and it grew very cold. Joseph went to the village to buy food and when he returned he was chilled and wet. "God is good to give us shelter from this storm," he said as he opened the stable door, and the sight he saw warmed him through and through—the beautiful young Mary, dressed all in blue, a white mantle over her shining hair, rocking her Baby in her arms.

As Joseph turned to shut the door, he saw people going by in the snow—a man carrying a little boy, and a woman by his side. The little boy was asleep against the man's shoulder, and the woman was crying softly. The kindly Joseph felt that something was wrong. "Can we help you friend?" Joseph called out. The man turned, and Joseph saw how worn and tired he looked. "We came to Bethlehem to be enrolled," he said, "and we can find no place to stay." There is no room at any inn. My wife and little boy are so cold and tired and we have no place to go."

The Blind Boy

"We have only this stable," said Joseph, "but it is warm and you are welcome to share it with us." By this time, Mary had laid the Baby in the manger and joined Joseph in the doorway. She smiled and held out her hand to the weary woman. "Come in out of the cold," she said. And the man, whose name was John, and Miriam his wife entered the stable, and if it had been a palace it could not have looked more inviting to them. Mary helped Miriam to dry her wet clothes. Joseph took the little sleeping boy from John and laid him in the dry straw and covered him with his own cloak. Presently the boy awoke and began to cry. He looked frantically around, yet seemingly did not find what he was looking for. Miriam rose quickly and came to the child. "There, there, Joey, Mother and Father are right here with you,"

she comforted. Then Mary saw the boy's eyes for the first time. They were big and blue but stared blankly into space, and her Mother heart was filled with deep pity. Little Joey was blind.

John turned to Joseph and said, "He's been blind since birth. It's a very great sorrow to his Mother and me. It is indeed a sad thing for the son of a poor man to be born blind." And Miriam added, "It hurts my heart to think he'll never see the sun and enjoy the colors of the flowers and the birds like other children."

Now the little Christ Child had awakened and lay in His manger making the wonderful gurgling and cooing sounds that all little babies make.

"What is that Mother?" asked the little Joey. "It's a dear little baby, son," said Miriam. "He's the baby boy of the kind people who have brought us in out of the cold and shared their food and shelter with us."

"Could I touch His Mother, and pat His little hand?" asked Joey. "Yes, son, if the Baby's Mother says you may," replied Miriam. Then Mary rose and taking Joey's small hand in hers, led him to the manger and taking her Baby's tiny rosebud fingers, placed them in Joey's little fist. Just at that minute, the whole stable lighted up with a golden glow. Then it was gone, but a moment later the excited voice of little Joey rang out joyful and clear, "Mother, oh Mother, I can see! I see the beautiful Baby!" And turning, Joey ran to his Mother and beheld her face for the first time.

And there was much talking and many tears—tears of joy for the glorious miracle that had taken place. A little boy, doomed to the dismal blackness of lifelong blindness could see! Could see the grass and the trees and the flowers and the stars and all the things great and small that make this world so wonderful to the eyes of a child. And Mary shed a few tears too. Tears of joy and wonderment at the power of this Babe she had brought into the world.

And the Christ Child lay in the manger and smiled His beautiful smile. He had already started His wonderful life of doing good for people.

And that is the story of the day after Christmas in Bethlehem. The little Christ Child, from the moment of His birth, loved little children and wanted to do good things for them.



S. F. Gains 441 New Journeymen

San Francisco labor and management recently paid tribute to 441 young men and women who have merited their journeyman certificates. The mass graduation took place in the Civic Auditorium on Tuesday, July 19, 1949. Charles J. Foehn, business manager of Local Union Number 6 and chairman of the Finance Committee for the graduating exercises, was proud of his 50 graduating apprentices all of whom are now qualified journeymen.

Gray Is Speaker

Mr. Richard Gray, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL was in San Francisco as the key-

note speaker at the mass graduation. Mr. Gray arrived here by plane from Washington, D. C. for the occasion.

Other speakers included Acting Mayor George Christopher, supervisor; San Francisco Assemblyman Thomas A. Maloney, co-author of the Shelley-Maloney Act which established the basis for California's apprenticeship training program; B. R. Mathis, regional supervisor of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship; Dr. Herbert C. Clish, San Francisco Superintendent of Schools; and Archie J. Mooney, chief of the California Division of Apprenticeship Standards.

William J. Varley, executive

manager of the San Francisco Electrical Contractors Association and general chairman of the Labor Management Committee, served as master of ceremonies. Mr. Varley was introduced by Jack L. Hogg, president of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL.

Mr. Thomas Rotell, secretary of the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council, AFL, and Almon Roth, president of the San Francisco Employers' Council, discussed respectively labor and management's "Investment in Apprenticeship."

The graduation ceremonies were followed by a ball honoring the new craftsmen and their guests.



Pictured above are graduating apprentices of Local Union No. 6, officers and employer representatives who participated in the mass graduation ceremonies in San Francisco on July 19, 1949, in the Civic Auditorium. First row, from left: Charles Ward, Richard Lynch, John Howard, Theodore Karas, Wm. Latham, Robert Shanahan, Nicholas Treacy, Frank Prisco. Second row: Joe Ziff, business representative, Local No. 6, Ed Lynch of Lynch Electric, Louis Douat, John Bossert, Richard Gray, president of the AFL Building and Construction Trades Department, William Varley, executive manager of the San Francisco Electrical Contractors Association, Charles Foehn, business manager of Local No. 6, Werner Diederichsen, business manager, No. 617, Nick Siggins and Joe Clisham, members of Local Union No. 6. Third row: Donald Dent, Ronald Jackman, John Vollers, Warren Welter, Mitchell Luzzi, Raymond O'Connor, Louis Bizjak, Jack Martin, Raymond Thomas. Fourth row: Earl Moore, Melvin Collett, Dario Brunicardi, Stanley Nielsen, Jeremiah Guiney, Leon Davidian, Robert Siggins, Anthony Storti, Ralph Maas. Fifth row: David Morgan, Louis Musante, Lloyd Van Sickel, Leonard Andrews, Warren Collins, John Bunch, Walter Minckel, Tim Collins, Walter Owen. Richard Gray of the AFL was keynote speaker.

Line-Voltage Changes Studied

A new method of compensating for line-voltage changes in stabilized direct-current power supplies has been developed by Robert C. Ellenwood and Howard E. Sorrows at the National Bureau of Standards. In the new circuit arrangement, heater-voltage fluctuations are used to compensate for the line-voltage fluctuations. This compensation thereby increases the stability of the output voltage. This method can be applied to power supplies employing degenerative voltage stabilizers in which d-c amplifiers compare the output voltage against a fixed reference voltage. When the output voltage changes, the resulting voltage difference between the output and the reference potential is amplified by the amplifier so that the resistance of a control tube is altered in such a way as to restore the output voltage to its original value. The stability of such power supplies without heater compensation is adequate for many purposes, but for very precise measurements where greater stability is required, the new heater-compensated power supply fills a definite need. Heater compensations can be used to good advantage in power supplies for such constant-current devices as direct-current amplifiers and microwave oscillators.

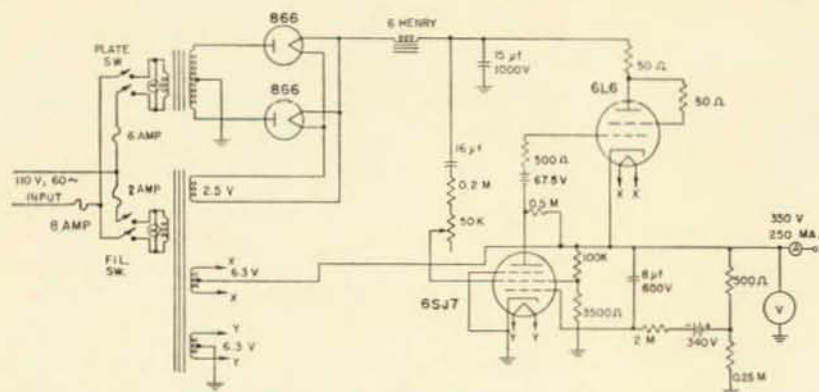
In order to analyze the effect of heater compensation, measurements



Experimental heater-compensated power supply constructed at the National Bureau of Standards. A new circuit arrangement employs heater-voltage fluctuations to compensate for line-voltage fluctuations. Heater-compensated power supplies have very good voltage stability and can be used to advantage as voltage sources for precision constant-current apparatus.

were made on a typical stabilized power supply (350 volts, 1/4 ampere). The experimental heater-compensated power supply constructed at the National Bureau of Standards employs a type 6SJ7 pentode as the amplifier. Other tubes of the same general type have also been used with satisfactory results. Small portable dry batteries are used as a reference voltage. The reference voltage was made nearly equal to the output voltage so that the full change in

output voltage is applied to the control grid of the amplifier tube. The batteries are placed in series with the amplifier grid lead in such a way that no current is drawn. This results in a very stable reference voltage and lengthens the service life of the batteries. The control function is performed by several 6L6's connected in parallel. Six tubes can carry a load current of 250 milliamperes and present an internal impedance of only 2 ohms. The output voltage was found to be influenced by small changes in the heater voltage of the amplifier tube, but independent of the heater voltage of the control tube(s). A change in temperature of the amplifier cathode produces a corresponding change in the velocity of the emitted electrons and consequently in the magnitude of the amplifier plate current. The amount of compensation from heater voltage action is a function of the amplifier screen-grid voltage, and the degree of control by the cathode over the plate current is greatest at low screen potentials. The correct screen voltage for



Schematic diagram of the heater-compensated power supply. The circuit shown gives a stabilized output of 350 volts at 250 milliamperes, using six 6L6's as control tubes. The 6SJ7 is used as a degenerative amplifier to compare the output voltage against a fixed reference voltage. The variation in output voltage is less than .0005 percent per volt change in line voltage.

Detach, Read, Keep Taft-

maximum stability must be determined experimentally.

When a change occurs in the heater voltage, the change in the amplifier plate current produces a proportional change in the voltage across the grid resistor of the control tube. This effect produces an additional compensation for line-voltage changes. For a constant heater voltage, an increase in line voltage of ten volts results in an increase in output voltage of about 0.1 volt. With the line voltage to the stabilizer held constant and the potential of the screen grid of the stabilizer set at 12.5 volts, an increase of ten volts in the primary voltage of the heater transformer results in a 0.1 volt decrease in output voltage. With the high-voltage and heater transformers connected to a common line voltage and the screen grid voltage of the amplifier tube set at its proper value, the heater-compensated power supply shows a maximum deviation of 0.01 volt from the nominal 350-volt output for a ten-volt change in the input. This is a variation of less than 0.0005 percent in output voltage for a one percent change in the line. The extremes in line voltage were taken as 100 and 120 volts.

Time Lag Noted

The compensating voltage exhibits a time lag dependent on the time necessary for the cathode temperature to come to equilibrium. The effect of this time lag can be reduced by connecting a series resistance-capacitance circuit between the input terminal and the screen grid of the amplifier. When a sudden change of line voltage occurs, this RC circuit applies the proper voltage to the screen grid of the amplifier to compensate for the thermal time lag of the cathode temperature. The time constant of the RC network was chosen to equal that of the cathode temperature change.

Heater compensation gives much better operation in most power supplies using degenerative voltage stabilizers, without sacrifice of design simplicity. The principles of heater compensation can also be applied to good advantage in both a-c and d-c amplifiers.

Footprints of Science

Measuring the Speed of Light



Albert Michelson

ALBERT A. Michelson, who died in 1931 at the age of 79, was the world-famous professor of physics at Chicago University who in a series of brilliant investigations determined the velocity of light. Earlier investigators had arrived at figures not much different than Michelson's, and their methods were somewhat similar. Michelson was able to obtain a more accurate figure because he was, in addition to being a first-rate physicist, also a marvelous instrument designer.

Tribute of Millikan

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, long a friend of Michelson's, began a lengthy tribute to him with these words: "Michelson, pure experimentalist, designer of instruments, lives because in the field of optics he drove the refinement of measurement to its limits and by so doing showed a skeptical world what far-reaching consequences can follow from that sort of a process, and what new vistas of knowledge can be opened up by it."

Michelson was born in Strelna, Germany, near the Polish frontier. The family emigrated to California, via Panama, when Albert was two, and for some years lived in Calaveras County, in the gold-mining region. In 1869, he received an appointment as cadet midshipman at the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

After graduation, he had a short sea-going career before returning to the Academy as a professor of physics.

\$10 Experiment

Between November, 1877 and March, 1878 he built at a cost of \$10 a mechanism, consisting of rotating mirror and lens, with which he made experiments that placed the velocity of light at 299,895 km. per second.

When he was 75 years old, Michelson made a much more elaborate experiment by sending a beam from Mt. Wilson to Mt. San Antonio, California, and back, a distance of 35 km. From measurements in this experiment he obtained the value 299,796 km. per second.

Worked Until End

The last four years of his life were devoted to obtaining an even more accurate measurement of the speed of light. By means of multiple reflectors between the ends of an underground pipe 1600 meters long, 30 cm. in diameter, from which the air had been pumped out, he obtained the figure 299,774. His introduction to this last paper was written only 10 days before he lapsed into unconsciousness and, finally, death.

Final Experiment

Before undertaking his famous experiments at Mt. Wilson, Michelson asked the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey for an extremely accurate measurement of the distance between the two points he intended using. He requested that the measurement be made with an accuracy of one part in 200,000. The Survey turned loose an outstanding team on the problem.

In 1902, Michelson wrote: "The fact that the velocity of light is so far beyond the conception of the human intellect, coupled with the extraordinary accuracy with which it may be measured, makes this determination one of the most fascinating problems that fall to the lot of the investigator."

Hartley Exposé. See P. 40



Ballade of Good Advice To Buckeyes

A Buckeye is a kind of nut,
A resident of Ohio,
Of jokes he's oftentimes the butt,
Not all Buckeyes are nutty, though.
They're just, I think, a little slow
In seeing through some types of men.
Let's hope next time they'll better
know
When Tory Robert runs again.

Let's hope next time that they'll get shut
Forevermore of this fellow,
And bad opinion rebut
Of their intelligence, and so
In fellow workers esteem grow
Their good opinion regain,
And deal his hopes a heavy blow
When Tory Robert runs again.

A statesman, say you? Nay! Tut, tut!
Reactionary labor foe.
As orator he's just a mutt,
With voice like any raucous crow.
When I hear him on radio
His rasping voice gives me a pain,
So don't on him your votes bestow
When Tory Robert runs again.

In Philly's big convention show
They killed his presidential yen,
So now give him the old heave-ho
When Tory Robert runs again.
SLEEPY STEVE,
L. U. No. 9

I Confess

Eddie Louie did it;
And I thought he was my friend.
Eddie Louie did it;
And embarrassed me no end.

Oh, for shame, Eddie Louie,
For treating me that way;
Oh, for shame, Eddie Louie,
To make me give myself away.

Oh, I thought I had been clever,
I took the credit, but no blame;
Till Eddie Louie challenged me
And exposed my little game.

"Confession is good for the soul,"
I humbly told the crowd;
"So I'm sure this one made here in
public
Will surely be more than allowed."

"I haven't been doing it, honest,
Even though the credit I've taken;
So now that I'm forced to confess it
Someone else really "brings home the
bacon."

"Sure my name has been signed at the
bottom,
Of all of this poetry;
But it's my daughter a doing the writing
And playing the 'ghost' for me."

Are you satisfied, Eddie Louie,
Now that I have confessed?
Well then, I'll keep on sending this
poetry in,
For some folks must like them, I guess.

W. S. GALLANT,
B.M. and F.S.
L. U. No. 191

To New Parents

When you get your share of
Baby-caused denials,
You'll then be aware of
Child-raising trials!

A Bit o' Luck
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3

When Is A Man A Union Man?

When he reaches out the hand of fellow-
ship to all members and greets them
with the old salutation, "Hello, Bro-
ther."

When he realizes that he is only one
cog in the machine that makes the
wheels go around, and that even the
smallest cog is necessary for the run-
ning of the machine.

When he learns that his advice is needed
at all regular meetings and if he
doesn't attend and vote, that he accept
the rulings and not be arbitrary about
them.

When he remembers that all arguments
and criticisms should come up in the
meetings and not on the streets, or in
any public place, where the profane
may know as much about our local
union as we know ourselves.

When he has learned how to get mem-
bers and help keep them and above
all, how to keep friendly with them.

When he realizes that under existing
conditions it is hard to keep any or-
ganization going and resolves to get
behind his local union and push. Then
he's a union man.

JOHN B. McCAULEY, B. M.
L. U. No. 342

Ta Stay Married

It takes a heap o' give
And a little more take
And some deep despair
Along with de sugar cake
Ta stay married.

It takes some "I love you's"
Not all "I love me's"
A heap o' understandin'
Behind all one sees
Ta stay married.

A little surprise giftie
Makes the heart sing
Kinda makes ya certain
O' one determined thing
Ta stay married.

They's sho lots to it
An scores o' people know
Money ain't a thing
And helps ya none, by Joe
Ta stay married.

An in life's home stretch
You'll wear a smile
Cause then you'll know
It's sho been worthwhile
Ta stay married.

VIRGINIA DIAL,
Wife of J. Toy Dial,
L. U. No. 11

Enigma

Are poets silly, nuts or mad
Common, rare, or plain glad?

ERNIE BRANT,
L. U. No. 136



Drawn by W. A. West, L.U. 570, Tucson, Ariz.

Reviewing the History of the Meat Cutters

(Continued from page 18)

In addition to the packinghouse workers and retail meat cutters whom we know and expect to find in the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union, there are others whom we may be more or less surprised to find as members of their organization. For example, there are the stock handlers who drive cattle to the slaughterhouses. In some packinghouse areas, including those in the big city of Chicago, you may find right on the city streets, round-ups of cattle, headed for the slaughterhouse, such as you might expect to find on the ranches of Texas or Wyoming. And these "ranchers" are union men, members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters.

Chicago Scene

Every morning during the week, the streets in the neighborhood of 38th and Halsted in Chicago are turned into driveways for stock. A tunnel leads from the stock yards under railroad tracks to 38th Street on the north side of the yards. Three herders on horseback take as many as 225 head of cattle through this tunnel in one herd.

Hogs are driven through the streets by herders on foot. They are the hardest of the animals to manage since they frequently get out of control and run wild.

Sheep are the easiest of all the animals to herd. A ram is kept at the stockyards to lead the sheep through the Chicago streets. They follow him willingly out of the stockyards through an underground chute and around as many corners as necessary until they reach the packing plants. His herd safely delivered, the ram goes back to his home in the stockyards with the herder.

Work of Shearer

Another member of the Amalgamated, it may surprise our readers to know, is the sheep shearer. While the work of these members is transient and seasonal, it is a well-organized trade and the members in recent years have been able to greatly improve their earnings.

Wage rates have been kept up to a standard in keeping with the high skill required to shear sheep.

In one of the pictures accompanying this article is a photo of Roland Burkhart, a member of the Amalgamated and champion sheep shearer of the United States. Burkhart is 36 years old and has been working at his trade for 18 years. Last year, working in Ohio and South Dakota, he sheared 11,000 sheep, a rate of 150 to 200 a day.

Fowl Work

In the championship race, Burkhart's time was an average of 2 minutes, 25 seconds for three sheep.

Workers in the poultry and egg industry are members of the Amalgamated also. In large poultry houses, work on the fowls is done on the chain assembly line basis. In fact it is the claim of the packinghouse workers that the idea for assembly-line technique as it exists in the modern factories of the United States, came out of the packing industry. Packinghouse workers claim that by the time the automobile was invented meat companies had the idea for the endless chain assembly pretty well developed. As early as the year 1837, there was a division of the operations used in the processing of meat. "Killing floors" were turning out more than 600 cattle per hour with each employee repeating the same operation hour after hour, day after day.

The chain system of poultry dressing is common among the workers in this industry, since fast work is expected of the employees to maintain high production records. The union has been successful in recent years in vastly improving the hours and wages and the sanitary conditions of these employees.

And speaking of sanitary conditions the whole country owes a debt of gratitude to the Amalgamated for improving sanitary conditions in slaughterhouses and being the leader in bringing about Government inspection of meat processing. It is still working to bring about

state and city legislation to require inspection of meat for intrastate distribution.

There are other workers who are members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen whom we have only space to mention here—those who work in meat canneries and fisheries, those in the oyster industry, and the sausage makers and the creamery workers for example. And we should like also to mention here that Amalgamated workers often play an important part in the processing of by-products of the slaughterhouse industry which are later used to manufacture many products.

There seems to be no end to the by-products of the packing house industry and the Amalgamated members have a part in salvaging them and passing them on to other A. F. of L. union workers who create useful objects from them.

And that is a brief picture of an important union, one that plays a part in the lives of all of us. It is a brave union with a courageous history of victory through suffering and struggle. It is a democratic union seeking to secure a better living for all those who perform work coming under its jurisdiction. It is a progressive union seeking to educate its members and give them more than better living conditions—it is trying to bring them a better, fuller life.

This month we salute a great union and we urge our I.B.E.W. members, wherever they may be to watch for the label of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. Look for that sign that proclaims a "Union Shop," and buy accordingly.

We close with a note of thanks to the International Office of the Amalgamated, particularly to Mr. E. A. Moore, Managing Editor of the *Butcher Workman* and Mr. Jim Gilker, Assistant Research and Education Director, for their co-operation in supplying us with information from which this article was composed.

Scott Milne Elected to Board of Labor Press

(Continued from Page 13)

trade union movement of this country articulate, to bring home to our people, the reactionary dynamite weaved into the verbiage of this vicious 'slave act' which is causing so much chaos today on our industrial scene."

This year, for the first time in the 38 years of its existence, the I.L.P.A. was asked by the American Federation of Labor to send a fraternal delegate with voice and vote as its representative to the A.F. of L. Convention.

Frank B. Powers, editor of the *Commercial Telegraphers' Journal* was elected fraternal delegate and made his report on the third day of the sessions. In making his report he summed up the feeling and spirit that motivated I.L.P.A.'s 38th convention when he said:

"The year 1950, with its prospects of an all-out struggle by the labor movement to secure the election of a friendly Congress, and to back up the activities of the American Federation of Labor to repeal the vicious Taft-Hartley Slave Act, presents the labor press with a responsibility and a duty which we shall endeavor to fulfill.

"We feel that we have been given a challenge to show the effectiveness of the labor press, both in organizing and in educating the workers and their families.

"We have proof that in many sections of the nation the labor press has been most helpful in electing friends and defeating enemies in Congress. We feel that it is almost unnecessary to state that the labor press has been most helpful in organizing activities on a local and national scope.

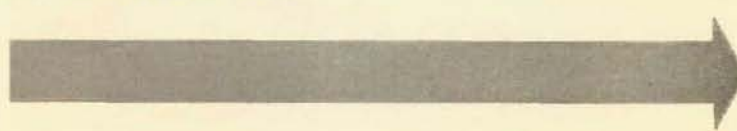
"We have pledged ourselves to show even the most skeptical that the labor press can do a good job in the organizing, the educational and the political field for labor.

"With this high goal before us, we are prepared to give everything we have, consistent with financial resources, to aid and assist the American Federation of Labor in carrying out its program during the coming year."

VITAL READING

for all members of the great fraternity of labor is contained in the pamphlet that is inserted in the following 16 pages.

Read it! Then pass it on to a friend! To remove pamphlet from the magazine, take out top, center and bottom stitches.

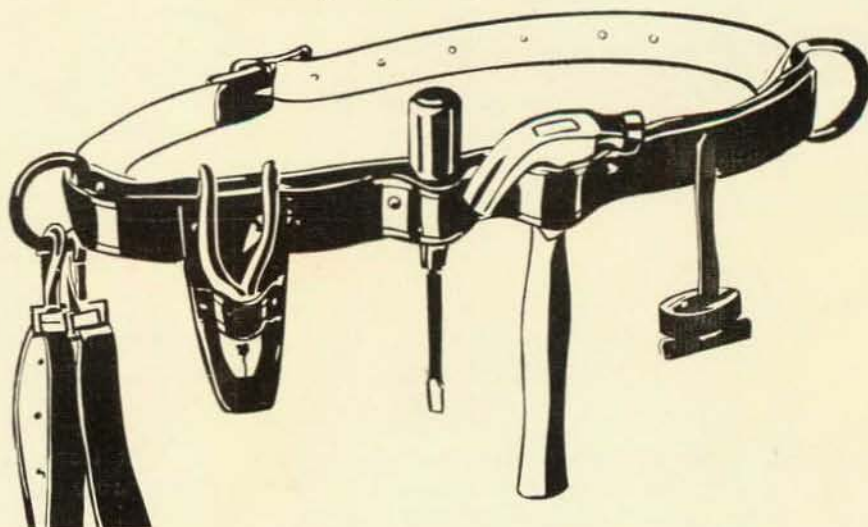


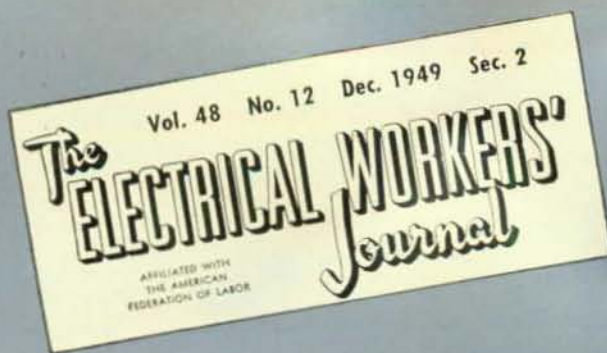
Something To Make Kiddies Happy

It is not our policy to insert advertising in the JOURNAL but this is such an attractive toy we thought it would be a public service to our members, deep in the throes of their Christmas shopping to tell them about it.

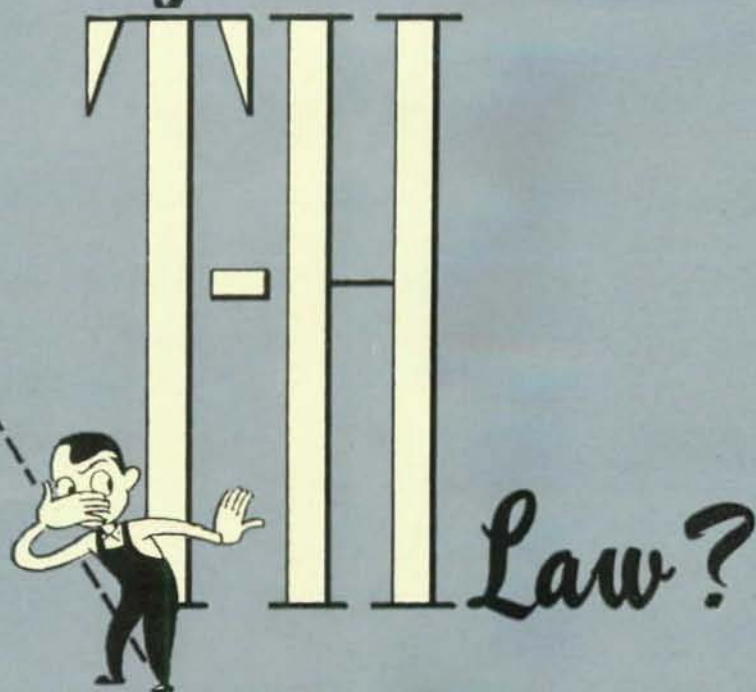
This "Junior Lineman Tool Belt" is complete with pole strap, hammer, screw driver, pliers and a roll of tape. The toy is manufactured to look just like the grown-up model. It is packaged attractively and made from uniform heavy-weight, good-quality leather and the tools are regular size. It seems to us that young sons of Electrical Workers, bent on imitating their dads, would love it. The gift sells for \$2.98 and may be obtained from:

Industrial Safety Belt Corporation,
401 Nobles Lane,
Pittsburgh 10, Pennsylvania.





What's wrong with the

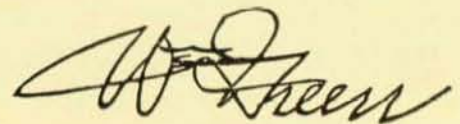


...Plenty ▶

FOREWORD

AT THE 68th convention of the American Federation of Labor, recently concluded in St. Paul, discussion of the subject matter of the following report occupied a major portion of the time of the assembled delegates. Labor will not rest, it was made clear, until the Taft-Hartley Law is wiped from the statute books.

Briefly, this report explains why Labor asked both political parties to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law and why the candidate of the party pledged to its repeal was elected last November. We confidently expect that Congress will see the justice of our position.



*President,
American Federation of Labor.*



CHARGES

1. TAFT-HARTLEY HAS PUT ALL UNIONS UNDER SUSPICION.
2. TAFT-HARTLEY HAS DISRUPTED PEACEFUL BARGAINING.
3. TAFT-HARTLEY HAS TURNED THE NLRB INTO A WEAPON AGAINST ORGANIZED LABOR.
4. TAFT-HARTLEY HELPS EMPLOYERS EVADE UNIONIZING.
5. TAFT-HARTLEY PREVENTS UNIONS FROM ACTING TOGETHER AS A LABOR MOVEMENT.
6. TAFT-HARTLEY HAS INCREASED HOSTILITY BETWEEN EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS.
7. TAFT-HARTLEY HAS HINDERED SETTLEMENT OF "NATIONAL EMERGENCY STRIKES."

The Story behind this Report

TO make strong unions weak and weak unions weaker." That, in the words of President William Green, has been the basic motive guiding those who enacted and put into effect the Taft-Hartley law.

The opposite point of view has been expressed by Senator Robert A. Taft, who called the A. F. of L. program for repeal of Taft-Hartley "the most extraordinary special privilege that any organization has ever claimed in the United States."

Who is right? What are the facts about Taft-Hartley?

Whether a law is good or bad depends on how it has worked in actual operation. Any law affecting employer-employee relations can be judged by the extent to which it contributes to constructive industrial relations, fosters true collective bargaining, and encourages union-management cooperation. Using these standards, what is the verdict on the Taft-Hartley law?

In order to have available complete information on the practical operation of the Taft-Hartley law, President Green recently asked the Presidents of all A. F. of L. international unions for their experience under the law.

Replies were received from more than three-fourths of the international unions. (Most of those not answering the letter were unions of government workers not directly affected by the law.)

If these questionnaires and the comments made by union officials could be summarized in a single word, that word

would be "interference." They tell a story of interference with collective bargaining, with peaceful industrial relations, with union-management cooperation. They tell how long-established practices approved by both employer and employees have been prohibited, how union efforts to organize additional employees have been frustrated and how unions have been unable to perform their regular functions in behalf of their membership.

In short, they tell a story of how the law "has made strong unions weak and weak unions weaker."

To tell the full story of Taft-Hartley would require several book-length volumes. What follows here merely highlights the more important chapter headings for the longer volume.

After a careful analysis of all available information, including the record of the government labor agencies, collective bargaining agreements, and the reports of A. F. of L. international unions, here is labor's indictment of Taft-Hartley.

I T-H Has Put All Unions Under a Cloud of Suspicion

THE Taft-Hartley law singles out labor unions in a manner that is not applied to any other type of organization under any other law. Before any union can utilize the machinery of the National Labor Relations Board, it must complete an official registration form, submit a copy of its constitution and file a financial statement. It must certify that a copy of this financial statement is regularly made available to all its members. In addition, each individual union officer must file an affidavit stating that he is not a member of the Communist Party. Employers are not required to register, file financial statements or indicate their opposition to communism, even though under the new Act employers are per-

mitted directly to petition the Board for collective bargaining elections.

The objection to these requirements is not the extra work they involve (which is considerable¹) but rather the philosophy underlying them. The way in which unions are directly singled out distinctly implies that they are undemocratic, anti-social and perhaps even un-American organizations which must be closely regulated in the public interest.

In actual fact, unions are undoubtedly the most democratic of all institutions in public life today, certainly far more democratic than any large-scale corporation where management tightly controls the stockholders through the proxy system.

Almost without exception, union finances are carefully audited, and full statements covering receipts and expenditures made available not only to the membership, but to the general public. In this connection the Plumbers' Union reports:

"When the semi-annual reports of the International union were submitted to the National Labor Relations Board (to meet the filing requirements of the Taft-Hartley law), they were rejected because they provided *too much information*."

The requirement for a non-Communist affidavit has not meant any change in the leadership of any A. F. of L. international union. The A. F. of L. has a long history of opposition to communist principles and to communist infiltration into the trade union movement.

We have no objection to the non-Communist oath providing it has nationwide application, but this provision, by singling out unions for this treatment,

¹At times this additional work has its humorous aspects. As one official of the Coopers' Union states: "It does appear to me that making out non-Communist affidavits is getting to be silly. In the period of a year I have sworn three times that I am not a Communist—once as a Local officer and twice as an International officer. If I am re-elected this December in my Local Union and in April in the International, I will have to make out two more affidavits."

creates the impression that many unions are actually controlled by Communists. This is deeply resented. In the words of the Plasterers' Union:

"Long before the Taft-Hartley Act it was the policy of this union to combat the actions of the Communist Party. Now the Taft-Hartley Act makes us second-class citizens by forcing our officers to sign non-Communist affidavits."

2 T-H Has Disrupted Peaceful Bargaining Relations

THIS country takes great pride in its tradition of free democratic collective bargaining. The system of workers and employers directly negotiating an agreement covering wages, hours, and employment conditions appeals to the American sense of fair play and extends the use of contracts to this area of business arrangements.

Unfortunately, Taft-Hartley has so weakened this time-honored tradition that in a very real sense, employers and unions are now prevented from engaging in free collective bargaining.

Taft-Hartley has reserved its tightest straitjacket for union security arrangements, the very lifeblood of thousands of collective bargaining agreements.

Before the law was passed, collective bargaining agreements provided for many different types of union security. According to the Department of Labor, 33 percent included the so-called "closed" shop under which all new employees must be union members prior to employment, while 17 percent of all agreements included provisions for the so-called "union" shop under which all new employees must become union members within a certain time limit.

The fact that so many agreements include these union security clauses merely reflects the natural development of col-

lective bargaining. As unions become more established and accepted by management, collective bargaining becomes less a cat and dog fight and more an instrument for closer employer-employee cooperation. Real cooperation, however, only becomes possible when the employees are assured that their union has been accepted in good faith by management and given the security that comes with a strong union security clause in the contract. The union shop makes the union responsible for the training and discipline of its members; only when the union can require the dismissal of disruptive elements can it assure the fulfillment of its obligations.

Now all this has been changed. The closed shop, and along with it provisions for hiring workers through the union, has been flatly prohibited. If unions attempt

to include such a provision in the contract, they are guilty of committing an unfair labor practice. Unions must follow a prescribed election procedure before they can even request any other type of union security. Even when the union has been authorized by the workers to negotiate a union security clause, the employer is in no way obligated to grant the union's request. If such a clause is finally agreed to by the employer, the law contains very severe restrictions on how that clause can be administered.

These restrictions have seriously disrupted peaceful collective bargaining relations. In many industries—such as building construction, canning, clothing, textiles, hosiery, shoes, shipbuilding, glass, pottery, maritime, longshore, stove, baking, retail trade, local transit, and telegraph—the closed shop has prevailed with the specific approval of the employers. As reported by the Plumbers:

Mr. Dooley on the Open Shop

The best summary of the "open vs. closed shop" issue has been given by Peter Finley Dunne, American humorist and journalist, through his famous character Mr. Dooley, the Irish saloon keeper, who discussed the NAM "open shop" drive after World War I in the following language:

"What is th' open shop? Sure, 'tis where they kape the doors open to accommodate th' constant stream av min comin in t' take jobs cheaper than th' min what has th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hinnissey: Suppose wan av these freeborn citizens is workin' in an open shop f'r th' princely wages av wan large iron dollar a day av tin hour. Along comes anither son-av-a-gun and he sez t' th' boss, 'Oi think Oi could handle th' job nicely f'r ninety cints.' 'Sure,' sez th' boss, an th' wan dollar man gets out into th' crool worould t' exercise his inalienable roights as a freeborn American citizen an' scab on some other poor devil."

"But," said Mr. Hennessey, "these open-shop min ye menshun say they are f'r unions if properly conducted."

"Sure," said Mr. Dooley, "if properly conducted. An' there we are: An' how would they have thim conducted? No strikes, no rules, no contracts, no scales, hardly iny wages, an' dam few mimbers."

—*Literary Digest*, November 27, 1920.

"In view of the long history of successful collective bargaining between the United Association (the union) and its contractors, the closed shop had been established as a normal method of conducting labor-management relations . . . the prospect appears to be that our closed shop agreements will be eliminated completely. Thus the normal collective bargaining relationship established by more than fifty years of collective bargaining will be destroyed at a time when there is no serious question between labor and management in the plumbing and pipe fitting industry over this form of union security."

Because of these restrictions, unions and employers in some cases have tried to negotiate around the ban on the closed shop. The result has been the growth of the so-called "bootleg" agreements which may technically be lawful but which clearly violate the spirit of the Act. Thus the experience under this law is beginning to parallel the country's unfortunate experiment with Prohibition.

The procedure requiring union shop elections has proved particularly wasteful

and costly. No union can negotiate for a union security clause unless a majority of the employees who would be covered by such a clause (not merely a majority of those voting in the election) specifically give this authorization. Behind this clause was the assumption that workers would repudiate their union leadership by voting against union security agreements. Nothing could have been further from the truth. During the first year of Taft-Hartley, union security was voted down in only 2 percent of the 18,000 elections, with more than 95 percent of the voters supporting the union's demand.

The experience of most A. F. of L. unions under this provision of the law is similar to that of the Glass Bottle Blowers who report as follows:

"We have had closed shop contracts for over 50 years, and now we can only have the union shop. It has cost our organization over \$25,000 to hold union shop elections which was all uncalled for. We have won all of our elections by over 95 percent."

Despite these stringent requirements, the framers of Taft-Hartley were not satisfied. In their effort to weaken unionism, they were willing for Congress to abdicate its usual prerogatives so that the various state "anti-closed shop" laws, even stricter than Taft-Hartley, would prevail when they conflicted with federal policy on union security. As a result, these state statutes now apply to all firms within the state, even those engaged in interstate commerce, while the NLRB refuses even to order a union shop elec-

tion in any of these states. (In the Matter of Giant Food Stores).

Another serious restriction on collective bargaining is the law's special provision inviting employers to bring suit against unions in Federal courts. The usual requirements for utilizing the Federal courts are especially waived for this type of damage suit.

A related provision makes it possible for the union to be held legally responsible for the actions of its members, or possibly non-members, even if these actions run directly counter to union policy. This little-publicized section changes the common law of "agency" (the legal relationship that must be established if one person is to be held responsible for the actions of another) by stating that the usual tests of "agency" need not apply to cases involving labor unions. In one decision (In the Matter of Sunset Line and Twine) the NLRB ruled that a union may be held responsible for the acts of its officials "even though (it) has not specifically authorized or indeed may have specifically forbidden the act in question."

These provisions have naturally forced unions to renegotiate clauses defining their responsibility under collective bargaining agreements. Many unions have felt it necessary to refuse to include a no-strike pledge in their contracts, fearing that the slightest violation of this clause would leave it liable to a heavy damage suit by the company. This has naturally led to bad feelings and distrust in situations where previously the parties had established an excellent working relationship.

The law has also restricted the scope of bargaining over health and welfare funds by setting forth specific requirements regarding the kind of benefits, type of administration, and methods of auditing and accounting which must be followed before any welfare fund can be included in a collective bargaining agreement. These restrictions were all adopted without any showing that funds were not being wisely or properly administered.

Just Suppose

Taft-Hartley supporters argue that the law is not one-sided, just pro-public. But just suppose the law said that every employer *must* grant the closed shop and check-off, *must* establish a health and welfare fund, and *must* fire any employee on demand of the union? Wouldn't this be one-sided? Aren't these matters which should be handled by collective bargaining—not by legislation?

The cumulative effect of these specific provisions, as well as the entire spirit of the law, has been to replace mutual trust and confidence around the bargaining table with suspicion and hostility. Employers have naturally turned to the law to provide them with excuses for refusing legitimate union demands; unions in turn have had to resort to legal technicalities in self-defense. The entire atmosphere of collective bargaining has changed. As one union, American Federation of Grain Millers, reports:

"It is my opinion based on actual negotiations that the whole act operates to destroy mutual agreement between the employer and the unions engaged in collective bargaining. The attitude of the employer has been entirely different the past year, even in those cases where we have had good relations for a number of years. We have successfully built up good relationship throughout the country and have managed to secure decent agreements with a minimum of work stoppages. It is the opinion of all of our representatives that since the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act the employers, in a great many cases, were deliberately trying to provoke trouble."

3 T-H Has Turned the NLRB into a Weapon Against Labor

UNDER the Wagner Act the National Labor Relations Board was an instrument for fostering collective bargaining. It provided a peaceful means whereby workers could select collective bargaining representatives and whereby the most obvious forms of anti-union activity could be eliminated so that unions' and employers' bargaining power would be equalized.

Now this situation has been reversed. Even though much of the Wagner Act still remains, changes in existing sections

and entirely new provisions have so altered the philosophy of the law that the Board's time and energies are now centered around its anti-union activities.

Here is how this change has come about:

(1) The law lists six unfair labor practices against unions, none of which was included under the Wagner Act. The prohibited practices include "restraint and coercion" against employees, "refusal to bargain," conducting any type of "secondary boycott" or "jurisdictional strike," charging "excessive" initiation fees, and "featherbedding." It is easy to see how these practices can be interpreted to include a wide variety of legitimate union activities.

(2) Special priority is given certain types of union "unfair labor practices," priority which means that cases involving these activities are considered before all other types of Board activity.

(3) The special post of General Counsel has been created, independent of the Board, and responsible for administering the entire machinery of the law, while the Board's activities have been limited to judicial decisions of cases brought and prosecuted by the General Counsel.

Under these circumstances Robert N. Denham, appointed to the post of General Counsel, has wielded almost dictatorial powers in interpreting the law and has embarked on a campaign to uncover as many union "unfair labor practice" cases as he could possibly find. The result has been continual delays in cases against employers while cases against unions have been given special priority.

A recent study by the A. F. of L. Research Staff disclosed that unfair labor practice cases brought by unions against employers required an average of 635 days from the filing of the charge until the final Board decision. The comparable figure for cases in which employers had filed charges against unions was only 303 days, or less than half the time taken for cases against employers.

One example that may be cited of

Who Has Been Hit Hardest by Taft-Hartley?

Contrary to popular belief, Communist-controlled unions have not been the hardest hit by Taft-Hartley.

The one union which has been the target of more action under Taft-Hartley than any other is the respected and democratic International Typographical Union. The ITU, founded in 1850, has been the subject of 18 charges, eight complaints, and five hearings by the NLRB, as well as an injunction and an action for contempt of court.

These cases have not even alleged that the union has ever unfairly denied anyone admission or has wrongfully caused anyone to be fired. They arose solely because the union tried by collective bargaining to protect itself against the worst features of the Taft-Hartley law.

Board delays in handling union cases is given by the following report from the Hatters' Union:

"In the case of the Sussex Hat Co., a millinery hat shop in Holyoke, Mass., the Union won a NLRB election in March, 1947. When the firm failed to bargain in good faith, the Union filed charges in June, 1947. After the Taft-Hartley Act was enacted, the Union was advised by the NLRB that the charges would have to be dropped or changed in accordance with the new law. Actually the case was not taken up again by the Board before November, 1947, and is still pending, 19 months after the NLRB election and 16 months after the filing of charges."

Even NLRB procedure in representation cases—the holding of collective bargaining elections—has been completely revamped to weaken unionism. Employers are now permitted to petition for bargaining elections and workers can now file special decertification petitions to oust a particular union as their bargaining agent. It is evident that both these provisions can be very useful to employers who wish to avoid any dealings with organized labor.

More significant is the new provision

in the law allowing strikebreakers to vote in collective bargaining elections rather than the striking employees they displace. This has proved one of the most powerful weapons available to employers, since if they can hire sufficient strikebreakers, they can break the strike by petitioning for a new election in which the old employees will be ineligible to vote.

The Paper Makers report an instance in which this part of the law figured prominently in the loss of a strike:

"The G. E. Robertson Company, Hinsdale, N. H., was able to recruit sufficient scabs and strikebreakers to break our strike. Then the company used the Taft-Hartley Law to discharge our union members on the picket line refusing to reinstate them, and at the same time notifying us that they no longer recognized the Paper Makers as the bargaining agency. This meant, of course, that we would have to go through an election wherein the strikebreakers would be entitled to vote, but our members, the real employees of the company, would not be allowed to vote. The company was able to break our strike in this instance."

Added to this anti-union bias has been the return of government by injunction.

Old-timers in the labor movement are familiar with the way that employers were allowed to obtain injunctions against union activity before the Norris-LaGuardia Act of 1932. Employers were almost invited to ask the courts to prevent unions from picketing, taking strike action, or performing other legitimate union functions.

All this is now revived except that authority to request injunctions now rests with the NLRB General Counsel. Under Taft-Hartley Denham may ask for an injunction to stop any alleged unfair labor practice, but he is *required* to seek an injunction when he finds what he thinks is a violation of the "secondary boycott" ban.

The effect of this provision in actual practice has been very clear. As of April

1949, the General Counsel has applied for 40 injunctions, only two of which were directed against employers. In the overwhelming majority of cases, the General Counsel's request was granted without delay.

Granting an injunction in this fashion declares the union guilty of the unfair labor practice complaint long before the NLRB itself decides the case. When the General Counsel issues his complaint, the injunction is granted and the union is forced to stop the alleged violations even before the case has been heard by the Board's Trial Examiner. Because of the delays in Board procedure, the time interval between the injunction and the final Board decision may be as much as 18 months.

Most of the cases involving injunctions are still pending before the Board, but in over 10 cases the Board has made its decision, and in about 15 additional cases the Trial Examiner has issued his Intermediate Report. Examination of these cases shows that frequently the Board, the Trial Examiner, and the Court each

take a different view of the same event. In several cases, the injunction has prevented the union from engaging in activity which the Board or its Trial Examiner has declared was clearly legal.

The injunction procedure is catching; the Taft-Hartley provision has led to the more frequent use of private injunctions in State courts. One experience with these injunctions is detailed by the Brick and Clay Workers who report as follows:

"At Paducah, Ky., we organized the Deena Artware Company's plant. After continuous negotiations over a three months' period we were compelled to strike. The company secured an injunction which limited our activities to the point where it was absolutely impossible to maintain an effective picket line. They then proceeded to hire new employees. We instructed our people to request their jobs back. The company refused to take them back and served notice on all of them that they were no longer employees of the company. This case has been in the hands of the Cincinnati Board for months. The delay has caused untold hardship to our members. Regardless of what the final verdict in this case may be, my opinion is that the company, with the help of the injunction provision of the Taft-Hartley law, has succeeded in busting the local union in this plant and deprived the workers of not only the right to organize but also deprived them of their jobs."

'Why the Taft-Hartley Act Failed'

"What was wrong was that the Taft-Hartley act went too far. It crossed the narrow line separating a law which aims only to regulate from one which could destroy.

"Given a few million unemployed in America, given an administration in Washington which was not pro-union—and the Taft-Hartley act conceivably could wreck the labor movement.

"These are the provisions that could do it: (1) picketing can be restrained by injunction; (2) employers can petition for a collective bargaining election; (3) strikers can be held ineligible to vote—while the strike replacements cast the only ballots; and (4) if the outcome of this is a 'no-union' vote, the government must certify and enforce it.

"Any time there is a surplus labor pool from which an employer can hire at least token strike replacements, these four provisions, linked together, presumably can destroy a union."

—*Business Week*, December 18, 1948.

4 T-H Has Helped Employers to Evade Unionization

THE Taft-Hartley law handed the employer a very effective weapon to fight unionism.

It is contained in what appears to be a perfectly harmless provision (Section 8(c)) which seemingly simply guaran-

tees to the employer the right of "free speech." What this really means is that employers are allowed to make any anti-union statement they wish without fear of reprisal from the National Labor Relations Board.

Example: Under the Wagner Act an employer's attempt to force his employees to listen to an anti-union talk constituted an unfair labor practice. However, this policy has been reversed (In the Matter of Babcock and Wilcox Co.) and at the present time such action is clearly within the law.

A particular case illustrating "free speech" is given by the International Jewelry Workers' Union:

"We have had one glaring instance of a 'compulsory audience' speech by an employer just one hour before the holding of an NLRB election in the plant. The company involved was the Middlesex Silver Co., at Middletown, Conn. On December 1, 1947, at 2:30 p.m. (with the election starting at 3:30 p.m.), all the employees were assembled on the main floor of the plant, and the company's president made a speech in which he left the distinct impression that management might close the plant if the union won the election. Since the election results showed that a shift of only 17 votes would have won the election for the Union, there is no question that this speech contributed greatly to the loss of the election by the Union. Yet, because of the 'free speech' provision of the amended Act, the NLRB held that the speech was not an unfair labor practice and refused to set aside the results of the election. (Case No. 1-RC-48)."

Other parts of Taft-Hartley helping employers avoid unionization are its many specific regulations regarding workers in particular occupations. Under the law employers have no obligation to bargain with unions of supervisors so that, as one might expect, there has been very little organization of supervisory employees.

This provision was adopted in flagrant disregard of a long history of organization of supervisors in such industries as printing, shipping and telegraph. In this connection, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers reports:

"Foremen's locals are rapidly becoming defunct due to their inability to function under the Act. Working foremen and other supervisors traditionally members of our union have been forced out of bargaining provisions."

According to the law guards can be organized only into independent unions of guards, professional employees must have separate bargaining units if they so desire, and "independent contractors" are excluded from the law's protection. Whatever their rationalizations, these provisions actually reflect the intention of Congress to weaken union organization among these employees. The "independent contractor" clause, for example, was recently interpreted to deny collective bargaining rights to a group of employees even though the employer stated he ap-

Logic a la Taft-Hartley

Since October, 1947, the National Farm Labor Union has conducted a strike for recognition against the notorious Di Giorgio Fruit Corporation, at its ranch near Bakersfield, California. The strike was necessary because under Taft-Hartley, farm workers cannot obtain recognition by asking the NLRB for a collective bargaining election.

To make its strike more effective, the union picketed Di Giorgio products, harvested and processed by strikebreakers, when they were shipped to a local winery. However, the union was forced to cease this activity when NLRB General Counsel Denham obtained a Taft-Hartley injunction against the union.

Thus, when the union wants a collective bargaining election, it is exempt from the law, but when Mr. Denham wants an injunction, this exemption mysteriously disappears.

proved of unionization. (In the Matter of Alaska Salmon Fisheries.)

A little-known section of the law (Section 9(c) 5) seriously hinders union organization by forcing the NLRB to abandon its "extent of organization" rule. Under this policy whenever employees in only a portion of a large plant or company wanted collective bargaining, the Board could approve this unit. The new law expressly forbids this policy so that any possibility for collective bargaining in these cases has been effectively stifled.

In addition to these specific provisions, the entire atmosphere permeating the Taft-Hartley law has discouraged unionization. As the Tobacco Workers report:

"We have found the Taft-Hartley Bill to have been a real instrument in implanting fear into the mind of the unorganized worker. In other words, he has felt that since the Taft-Hartley Bill was created by and for the employer, that the employer was against unions. Whether this was so or not, it was still the employees' thinking. This made it much harder for the representative to sell the idea of unionism and of course company executives used this fear to great advantage and as I have stated before, our time consumed in organization has multiplied three-fold because of the various and multiple anti-union thoughts created by the Taft-Hartley."

All these provisions in Taft-Hartley have been proved very effective. Organization of the unorganized *has* been more difficult. The cold statistics of the NLRB support this conclusion. The following table gives the percentage of collective bargaining elections won by unions during the past four years.

*Percentage of Collective Bargaining
Year Elections Won by Unions*

July 1945 — June 1946	79.5
July 1946 — June 1947	75.1
July 1947 — June 1948	72.5
July 1948—February 1949	69.6

These figures need no special interpre-

tation. They show how unions have been winning proportionately fewer and fewer elections. Starting with the year 1947 when Taft-Hartley was under discussion, unions have been rejected more and more frequently by employees voting in NLRB elections.

5 T-H Has Made It Impossible for Unions To Act Together as a Labor Movement

ORGANIZED labor is more than a mere aggregate of individual unions. The unions as a group constitute a labor movement in which each tries to assist the growth and effectiveness of the others.

In a personal way this philosophy lies behind the individual unionist's decision not to act as a strikebreaker. It also means that he will refuse to deliver materials to or from a strike-bound plant or utilize the plant's products either as consumer or as a worker at his own job.

To the framers of Taft-Hartley, any organized action of this type comes under the category "secondary boycott" and has been completely prohibited. According to the law a union cannot engage in any of the following activities to help another union:

(1) It cannot call a strike among its members even if the union it wishes to help is located in the same plant.

(2) It cannot refuse to carry materials in or products from a strike-bound plant.

(3) It cannot refuse to process or handle materials or products coming from or going to a strike-bound plant.

These prohibitions apply even when two locals of the same international union are involved. Members of a union in one locality cannot take any action to help

their fellow members in another local of the same union. Yet the interests of the workers are vitally affected by the issues involved.

As the Molders report:

"This law makes it impossible for a union on strike to control work being made by their members in other shops. The law compels union members to work on materials coming from factories which have been struck by members of their own organization."

Moreover, the law forces unions to pass through a picket line established by other unions. It also prevents unions from establishing a picket line if one of the reasons for the picket line can be classed as a "secondary boycott." The NLRB has recently ruled (In the Matter of Klassen & Hodgson) that the "free speech" provision of the law which protects employers' "free speech" does not protect unions' "free speech" (picket line) in secondary boycott cases.

Contrast these restrictions with the freedom allowed employers under similar circumstances. Confronted with a strike, any employer may induce other employers to lock out their employees, may ask other employers to handle his work during the strike, or in any other way may seek allies in the dispute without running the risk of any penalty whatsoever.

The secondary boycott section of the law effectively prevents a union from protecting its own standards of employment. A union cannot, for example, exert any pressure against a low-wage non-union employer whose low standards enable him to undercut his fair-wage union competitor. In some cases, the law forces union workers to subsidize non-union plants by accepting and processing their products rather than the products from a union plant.

An actual case involving this relationship has involved the Coopers' International Union. The union reports as follows:

The NLRB Legal Mind at Work

This is part of the language used by the NLRB in deciding whether it was lawful for union members carrying truthful signs to conduct peaceful picketing in public places.

"Our dissenting colleagues apparently do not believe that Section 8(b) (1) (A) would be substantially duplicated if Section 8(c) were read into Section 8(b) (4) (A) because temporary injunctive relief under Section 10(1) was not available against Section 8(b) (1) (A) conduct as it is against Section 8(b) (4) (A) conduct, and because no civil suit by an injured party could be brought under Section 303 of Title III for damages sustained as a consequence of acts described as unlawful which also constitute unfair labor practices under Section 8(b) (4) (A)."

In the matter of: United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and Wadsworth Building Co., Inc., and Klassen and Hodgson, Inc., Case No. 17-CC-1, Decision and Order, p. 11, footnote 39.

"The Taft-Hartley law has hurt our Union considerably regarding secondary boycotts because many of our cooperage companies buy finished material from other plants in order to complete the barrels. In the past our agreements covering the assembly plants contained a clause whereby the employer agreed to purchase only union-made staves and heading. The employer contends now that we cannot have that section in the contracts and our members have to accept non-union staves and heading which are in competition with union-made staves and heading."

In a more recent decision (In the Matter of Osterink Construction Company) the NLRB ruled that it was unlawful for a Building Trades Council to keep the name of an employer who refused to hire A. F. of L. labor on its "Unfair List." The fact that this unfair list served simply as an expression of the union's views concerning this employer was considered irrelevant under the Taft-Hartley law.

This denial of long-established practices cuts deep into the sense of fraternity

that is the spirit of the labor movement. Forcing a unionist to cross a picket line strikes at the heart of union ethics.

There can be no doubt that this part of the law has reduced the effectiveness of strike action in many cases. The International Stereotypers' & Electrotypers' Union relates the following case in which the secondary boycott provision delayed the prompt settlement of a strike:

"The secondary boycott has hurt our organization in the following manner. *Life* magazine publishes its western edition in Los Angeles. The electrotype shells are made in Chicago and are airmailed to Los Angeles where they are completed. Prior to the Taft-Hartley Law we had a strike in Los Angeles and the publisher gave in after five days as we stopped the making of the electrotype shells in Chicago. This year the same set of circumstances came up and we were not able to stop the making of the shells in Chicago and instead had to complete the entire plate which was shipped by air-freight to Los Angeles. It took six weeks before the publisher gave in to our demands. Had we been able to invoke our struck work clause we would have won the strike in one week as previously."

6 T-H Has Increased Hostility Between Employees, Employers

FROM this evidence, it is clear that the hand of the employer has been immeasurably strengthened, and the scales at the bargaining table weighted in his favor.

The result has been greater strife and hostility between employers and their workers. Bargaining sessions have become more legalistic and less devoted to a factual analysis of the issues concerned. As the Meat Cutters report:

"We have found in our recent negotiations with the packers that there is no longer the free and easy exchange of ideas which prevailed prior to the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act. We have found that the company negotiators were much more firm in their positions, much less flexible in their proposals and counter-proposals. The psychological effect of this Act has been tremendous. Even in the retail field, where our relationship with many of the large chain corporations has been most amiable for many years, the elimination of the closed shop, compulsory elections for union shop, and the many other restrictive provisions of the Act have somehow given these employers the right to assume an attitude of unwarranted hostility towards the union with whom they bargain."

In many cases the law has been the primary cause of actual strikes. Many people are familiar with the Chicago strike of the International Typographical Union directly caused by Taft-Hartley but they may not know about other cases. The Brick and Clay Workers report such an instance:

"In our negotiations with the National Fireproofing Co., early this year, we were compelled to strike ten (10) of this company's plants before consummating an agreement. The company's proposed agreements in this dispute were genuinely yellow-dog contracts which roused the resentment of the employees. Although we have negotiated with this company over the past twelve (12) years, this was the first serious work stoppage involving all their plants. It is our opinion that since we lead off with this company every year in negotiations, that they were set to spearhead a program of resistance and delay which would have affected us in all our negotiations."

These results have been evident despite the fact that many employers because of their need for skilled workmen and in-

creased production, have not wanted to antagonize their employees by using their full powers under the law. But when the current shortage of skilled labor disappears, the picture will be entirely different. As the Blacksmiths state:

"Should industrial activity wane to a point where the labor market becomes overloaded, a good many employers will begin to take every technical and real advantage of the Act."

T-H Has Hindered Settlement of National Emergency Strikes'

EVIDENTLY the framers of the law felt that so-called "national emergency strikes" could be settled only in one way: first, force the employees concerned to stay at work during a "cooling-off" period by issuing an injunction, and second, give them the opportunity to repudiate their union leadership and accept the employer's "last offer" of settlement.

These are the law's chief provisions to handle this type of strike. Under these provisions seven so-called "national emergency strikes" have been declared. The results of the country's experience in these seven cases bring out the following conclusions:

(1) *Only two of these cases can be said to constitute genuine "national emergencies."* In the other cases, the cooling-off period and injunction simply appeared to be a handy method of trying to settle the dispute.

(2) *In four cases, injunctions were sought and granted.* The way in which these injunctions have operated is one of the worst features of the law. Here is where Taft-Hartley truly becomes a "slave labor" law. The injunction has forced workers to stay at their jobs, but it has hindered rather than helped the set-

tlement of the dispute. The reason for this is simple enough. In the words of William H. Davis, former Chairman of the National War Labor Board and an acknowledged impartial authority in this field, "... men are not encouraged to be reasonable and to reach an agreed settlement when they are under order of the courts to work for a private employer, whether they want to or not."

In no way has the injunction and the cooling-off period assisted in settling these four cases. In no case was the dispute settled while the injunction was in effect.

(3) *In three cases the NLRB conducted a ballot among the employees to find out whether they would accept the "final offer of settlement made by their employer."* In one instance, the workers refused to vote in such a referendum. In the other two cases the employer's offer was overwhelmingly rejected.

In each case the alleged "last offer" was merely a bargaining offer and not the employer's final offer. This type of balloting has proved completely useless and according to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, "a disrupting influence in collective bargaining and mediation."

The real difficulty with these provisions of the law is that they are based on unsound assumptions about the way in which labor disputes should be settled in a democracy. If we wish to avoid the discipline of a totalitarian state, force must never be sanctioned to keep men at work against their will. On the contrary, the process of mediation and voluntary arbitration must be given every possible encouragement.

It must be remembered that unions are responsible partners in production; they do not call a strike merely to annoy the public or to create a national emergency. They are not only willing but eager to accept their responsibilities for maintaining production in the event of a real emergency providing they receive fair treatment from the government agencies concerned.

TRADE UNIONS IN A DEMOCRACY

THIS summary has been sufficient to indicate that the effect of the Act has been "to make strong unions weak and weak unions weaker."

To some, including the sponsors of Taft-Hartley, this conclusion will be welcome, since it means that their objective in enacting the law has been achieved.

To others, this conclusion will be less welcome, because they realize that the trade union movement is deeply rooted in the foundation of American democracy.

Organized labor is more than a means for increasing the size of the worker's pay envelope. It is quite true that the first and primary interest of labor unions has rightly been to give the individual employee strength and security in his job. In the past the first need has been to reduce hours of work and increase rates of pay so that workers could enjoy life outside of the shop. By combining the bargaining power of individual workers, unions have been able steadily to improve the status and living standards of American workers.

However, the value of trade unionism goes far beyond this function. The trade union movement represents basically the workers' demand for justice in their job relationship. It represents their aspiration for a life in which they have a voice in making their own decisions and effective opportunity to share in social progress.

When contractual relations are established, the wage earners become an integral part of our free enterprise system, able to advance their interests and responsible for their functions as producers. As the unions become more fully representative of the workers in their jurisdiction, they have corresponding authority. They

must have power to discipline in order to carry out decisions of the majority concerned and to assure the fulfillment of contracts.

Strong unions are a prerequisite to the development of that cooperation between management and workers which makes possible high output at low costs. Power is essential for unions to function in our highly technical interdependent economy. Abuse of power can be penalized without denying workers the power necessary to the constructive functions of unions.

In our highly organized society the future of our democratic way of life is closely linked to developments in the trade union movement. The survival of democracy can be assured not simply by the holding of political elections, but only by the development of a citizen body able to recognize and carry out the responsibilities of citizenship. Yet the individual citizen, by himself, is not sufficiently equipped to discharge his responsibility.

The labor union provides the means whereby the individual can become more informed, can appreciate the value of democracy, and can take effective action to make our democracy more meaningful. Strong and effective labor unions strengthen democratic processes, but unless Taft-Hartley is repealed, the value of unions and the work they can do to preserve democracy will be lost.

Only complete repeal of the law can undo the damage that Taft-Hartley has brought. No half-way solution, no patchwork remedy can restore the unions' right to equality at the bargaining table. The slate must be wiped clean so that all concerned, employers and employees, can work together toward real participation and cooperation in industry.

TO ALL I.B.E.W. MEMBERS:

We earnestly commend this pamphlet to your attention.

The Taft-Hartley Law *is* wrong. And it is not wrong merely because (as its chief sponsors claim) labor officials have declared it to be wrong. It is wrong because it is unfair to all organized labor. It is wrong for *you*.

Reading this pamphlet will be time profitably spent. It is not a shrill, venomous indictment, but a sober, painstaking study that blasts to bits the sanctimonious claims which have been made for the Taft-Hartley Law. It is drawn from our experience and the experiences of all the International Unions of the A. F. of L. which have had to do business under the Act.

Read this pamphlet tonight—then pass it on to a friend who is willing to be influenced by the *facts*.

D. W. Tracy

International President.

J. Scott Milne

International Secretary.

Additional copies of this pamphlet may be obtained by writing to International Secretary J. Scott Milne, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

Negotiations Under Way in St. Louis

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—We have been informed that negotiations are under way for a new contract between the A. F. of L. Electrical Workers Local No. 1, I.B.E.W., and the General Electric appliance repair branch in St. Louis on Fyler Avenue by Business Manager Frank W. Jacobs, International Vice President of the I.B.E.W.

The present contract expired October 3rd and any changes are to be retroactive to that date. James Hartman, business representative is handling the negotiations in which the union is seeking a wage increase and other contract improvements.

Several meetings have been held between the union and the G. E. management. Contracts with the G. E. "Heavy" and "Hot Point" divisions are to be reopened in the near future.

Miss Hulling's Cafeteria

For many years this cafeteria has gone on the open shop plan and now there is an intensive movement to unionize them. If this Miss Hulling's would only get on the right track we are sure that all union people in St. Louis would patronize her for she does have good food. Several times in the lean days of the thirties the culinary workers tried to organize but were unsuccessful in their efforts.

Moving pictures are taken during the day and those recognized will be in the *St. Louis Labor Tribune*. All St. Louis unions are cooperating to help their cause along.

Wm. J. Finnegan Migrates West

Local No. 11 please take note.—Early this fall the writer's first man was in Los Angeles and visited the studios and met a number of fellows in the I.B.E.W. He mentioned to me the following names: Roy Hostetter at the Egyptian Theater; Ted Meyer at Station KFI; Business Representative L. R. McCall for the 6th district in Los Angeles; electricians and stage crew at the Grammans theater.

Bill is going out there next month with very good ideas for the orange groves and should his ideas develop as he expects I am quite sure that it will mean electrical work for many of California's electricians.

Bill has worked for the Dorsch Electric Company for about five years and St. Louis men would declare him faithful to his union. He is a hard worker and very conscientious in all his duties, together with a fine personality.

Your courtesies will please the Lover of "Light" Work very much.

Mrs. Shading Dies

Mrs. Catherine M. Shading, wife of the late Arthur Shading, and mother

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

of August F. Loepker passed away after a short illness. She was a member of the Ladies Auxiliary of Local No. 1, a member of Pomegranate Chapter No. 397, O. E. S., and Pride of the West Shrine No. 9.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN,
The Lover of "Light" Work.

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To Undertake Welding Work Where Necessary

L. U. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Our regular October Meeting turned out to be a real peppy one. A number of gripes were brought to the surface and aired out. That is as it should be. One of the reasons we have meetings is to give us a chance to bring the bugs that are biting us to the surface where we can shake them out and feel the better for it.

One of the problems brought up at this meeting was the difficulty the electricians have had on various jobs in getting welders to do the occasional welding necessary in conjunction with our work. One job now in progress requires the welding of outlet boxes to their supports rather than being bolted in place as has been common practice. Inasmuch as this type of welding comes within our jurisdiction, a committee was appointed to look into the matter of starting a welding course for our members. Looks like some of the members of Local Union 7 are going to be initiated into the "Mystic Order of The Mask and Rod."

I regret to report the death of Brother Larry Mann who has been ill for some time. Larry was a local member for five years and had many friends. To his family, Local No. 7 extends its heartfelt sympathy.

Assistant Business Manager "Bill" Wylie reports the work situation in Springfield, Mass. as pretty good and he has been able to keep all the local members in jobs, although at times it has kept him hopping to do so.

I wish to take this opportunity in behalf of Local Union No. 7 to wish the members of the A. F. of L. and especially the Electrical Workers "A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

IRVING WEINER, P. S.

Detroit Local Honors A Fifty-Year Member

L. U. 17, DETROIT, MICH.—This local union recently held a banquet in honor of Brother Donald D. McKay, a 50-year member of the I.B.E.W. and the first retired member of this 57 year old local union to achieve such distinction. Dinner was served in the main ballroom of the Detroit A. F. of L. Temple, one of the finest labor temples in the country and certainly an appropriate background for such an occasion. All other retired members of the local who were able to attend were present as guests and gave every evidence of enjoying both the renewal of old acquaintanceships and the general feeling of conviviality that prevailed throughout the evening.

Seated at the speaker's table with the honor guests and the guest speaker, J. Scott Milne, our International Secretary, was Frank Martel, president of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, serving as toastmaster; G. A. Baldus, F. M. Harris and William Moore, International Representatives; A. J. Simpson, business manager of Local 17; James Craven, president of Local 17; Frank Riley, business manager of Local 58; Father Hugh Haffey, Clinton Fair, Governor Williams' representative; J. M. O'Laughlin, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor and other notables from the City Council, officials of City and County, electrical firms and other I.B.E.W. locals in Michigan.

Following the excellent dinner and fitting remarks by Frank Martel, (incidentally, Brother Martel gave no evidence of losing his grip on his title of Boss Toastmaster around these parts) Mr. Milne was introduced. He turned back the pages of history over a half century to the time when the I.B.E.W. had less than 2000 members who worked 10 hours a day and seven days a week for 25 to 35 cents an hour. He said that Brother McKay had pioneered in the establishment of organized labor in this vicinity when it wasn't popular to be a member, that he and the other members of that period worked from daylight till dark in the absence of working conditions we know today. Pensions, sick and accident insurance, premium pay and working conditions under

Gold Pin Awarded at Meeting in Detroit



View of banquet given in honor of Brother Donald McKay.



A. J. Simpson, business manager of Local 17, and Donald McKay, guest of honor, who was presented with watch.



J. Scott Milne, International Secretary, and Donald McKay, guest of honor. Brother Martell was toastmaster.

contract have all come about since that time. He cited the courage of these fellows as a challenge to the young men of today who face a future in the electrical industry which is still developing, suggesting that they get in and get moving to keep the union strong and vigorous. The problems of today and tomorrow remain to be solved and will have to be met with the same zeal and courage evidenced by the early members. Mr. Milne also laid heavy emphasis on the word "Brotherhood" in the title of our International Union and to the fact that the founders of this organization found it necessary to be true brothers in their concerted drive for recognition. In addition, Mr. Milne pointed out that if we are to enjoy continued success in the future, the principles of real brotherhood must remain predominant.

Our Business Manager Al Simpson,

then paid further tribute to the progress made by this international union. He pointed out that the pension plan launched in 1927 has been put on a much firmer footing through the ceaseless efforts of our International President and International Secretary in negotiating contracts which call for a contribution of one per cent of the total payroll of electrical construction contractors towards our pension fund.

Service pins were presented to the retired members present and a 50 year pin and scroll were presented to Brother McKay by Secretary Milne, and a wrist watch was presented him by A. J. Simpson, business manager on behalf of members of Local 17 and his friends. Three fine acts of vaudeville by a group from the Bob Hope show assisted by Brothers Al Simpson, Swede Nelson and Bill Kunes further enlivened the evening and

refreshments during the show and after completed the program.

ROBERT GUYOT, P. S.

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Relates Anecdote About Gunboat Smith

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—With the leaves turning red, gold, and brown, with college football songs and cheers ringing through the air, we know one thing for sure, that the fall season is upon us and will eventually lead up to the day of Thanksgiving. Let us not forget to take a few months during this season and give thanks to Him, with Whose help this country has become the finest place in the world to live and earn a living.

One of the big things to happen every fall in our organization is the Bowling League. The league started

the season on Thursday night, September 8th, had two practice nights and officially opened the season with the first league game on September 22nd. There is always room for more bowlers, so come on out fellows, and enjoy a swell evening.

Among other things that go along with the fall season in Maryland is the fall major league racing tracks. On most any Saturday afternoon you will find a good number of Local 28 boys at the two dollar window.

The fall season is also a season for political dinners and banquets with lots of political speakers, all of them telling us why we should follow them. So let us also not forget the League for Political Education. This is an organization designed to help labor, so it is obvious that it has no millionaire backers or donors behind it. The league needs your help. Fellows, don't turn them down when they ask for that two bucks. They need the money to continue the good work they are doing.

Several months ago I wrote a brief synopsis of the fighting career of one of our members, Brother Leroy "Gunboat" Smith. A short while after the story was published in our *Electrical Worker*, I received a letter from Brother E. A. Cutler, Local Union No. 77, Seattle, Washington, who in years gone by was shipmate with the famous gunner on the old four-

stacker coal-burning Pennsylvania. That was a long time ago. Brother Cutler in his letter told this anecdote.

"Gunboat" Smith had a habit of slapping his arms against his sides and crowing like a rooster. One day while performing his bird imitations he was caught by the officer of the day, who became very provoked. So, to punish him, the officers sent him up to the crow's nest, and every time the bell rang the gunner was to crow. Brother Cutler said that this performance held up work in the Bremerton Navy Yard as all of the workmen would stop work to watch the gunner put on his show.

Incidentally, Brother Cutler, Brother Smith remembers you well and sends you his regards.

If any of you other Brothers ever sailed with Brother "Gunboat" Smith, drop me a line on some of the fun you must have had with him.

Mark Twain once said about women, "There is a lot to say in favor of women, but the other is more interesting." Would you call that philosophy or do you think he was just joking? Call it anything you like, but he was not joking when he said, "Fortune knocks on every man's door once in a lifetime, but in a good many cases the man is in the neighboring saloon and does not hear her."

Now as I close I want to leave you with this thought, and I hope you

will think of it when you are out on the job belittling your business manager or any other officer of your local union, "We can do more good by being good, than in any other way."

As I sit down this month and try to write something cheerful, I find it awfully hard to do with big business failing to cooperate with labor and creating strikes in vital parts which affect our national security, which in turn creates hardships for all industries directly or indirectly connected with their operation or products.

Even though labor is in the majority it makes the individual feel so terribly helpless during these conflicts of words, he cannot give or even suggest a solution that big business does not veto. So is there any reason I shouldn't feel blue this month?

Of course, I could get out of this mood and give you a synopsis of my memories, or even my version of the love scene out of one of the current best sellers, but I am afraid Brother J. Scott Milne, would censor that and ban me from writing any more, so I guess I will have to think of something else.

Jobs and work in our fair city have just about held their own, not too many out of town and not anyone losing a great amount of time. Our future, though not elaborate, still looks good as far as the employment situation is concerned.

Retired Members Who Attended Detroit Banquet



Retired members of L.U. 17 pictured at meeting. Seated, from left to right: Harry Ingalls, 41 years; Edward Lyon, 47 years; Albert Handyside, 37 years; Gilbert Bonser, 43 years; William Walker, 39 years; Edward Landy, 43 years; William Zimmer, 33 years and Richard Scruggs, 43 years. Standing: Finlay Allen, Secretary Building Trades Council; Gerald Baldus, International Representative; Clinton Fair, personal representative of Governor Williams; J. Scott Milne, International Secretary; Donald McKay, guest of honor; A. J. Simpson, Business Manager of Local 17; F. M. Harris, International Representative; Frank X. Martel, President of Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor; William Moore, International Representative; James Craven, President of Local 17 and Frank Riley, Business Manager of Local 58. Banquet was held in Detroit's AFL Temple.

There are about 65 men bowling in our league making up 10 complete teams and some substitutes. The officers of the bowling league this year are as follows: Brother John Franz, president; Brother Mark King, vice president; Brother Steve Duhan, secretary; and Brother George Freund, treasurer.

Any of the fellows in Baltimore who can get out of washing the dinner dishes on Thursday nights should drop in at the Charles Bowling Alleys about 7:30 p.m. and have a swell time.

Just to have something to say I might add that the paperhanger who won the 17,000 dollar prize on "Sing and Win" Program on Sunday, October 15th, is a union man. I have had the pleasure of working with him on several jobs. I cannot give you his reactions for I have not seen him lately. But he is a very fine fellow, I must say.

Again I find it necessary to mention the fact that some of you have not yet signed up for your contributions to the League for Political Education. Come on along fellows, it only costs a buck and you'll be sorry if you don't.

I once read a little proverb that went like this, "Half the truth often amounts to absolute falsehood." The reason for bringing this proverb to mind is that some of the stories and rumors I have heard around our local are so far fetched and such great falsehoods that at times they are almost ridiculous. There seems to be in every organization a handful of fellows who are never satisfied, probably due to their own inability to cope with any situation that confronts them. These fellows, to satisfy their own ego, seem to work their minds overtime to find a theme and words to fit the theme that they think will hurt someone if they can get another one to listen.

Unions are founded primarily on brotherly love and why one brother will verbatim attract and belittle another is beyond this writer's comprehension.

I suggest that we all refrain from making rumors and utilize the energy, thinking of ways to make everything more peaceful for labor and a happier life for everyone.

A fellow who likes to spread rumors might do well to think of these few words of wisdom, "If we cannot live so as to be happy, let us at least live so as to deserve it."

A. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

Fifty-Year Pin Goes To Orville McCann

L. U. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Local 40 again had the pleasure of honoring one of its "old-timers" when

To All Bowlers

Local Union No. 38 of Cleveland, Ohio has been selected to play host to all Brothers attending the 6th I.B.E.W. Bowling Tournament to be held this coming March.

The members of Local Union No. 38 are looking forward to the opportunity of entertaining the visiting Brothers and nothing shall be spared in making this I.B.E.W. Tournament enjoyable to all.

All local unions wishing to enter and compete in this Tournament should begin to make their plans as early as possible.

Watch the JOURNAL for further information and details.

THE I.B.E.W. BOWLING
TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE
OF LOCAL UNION NO. 38

a 50-year pin and letter of citation was presented to Brother Orville McCann.

Brother McCann was initiated in Local Union 24 of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on May 23rd, 1899. In 1929 he put his card in Local 40 where it remained until he went on pension in 1947.

The presentation was made by International Representative Amos Feely, who paid his respects to Brother McCann for his many years of pioneering in the electrical industry.

Later in the evening Brother Feely spoke to the membership on the necessity of labor remaining active in the political field, and stressed the importance of union members registering and voting. He quoted a recent survey which showed only 29 per cent



International Representative Amos Feely (left) presenting Brother Orville McCann with pin and scroll honoring his 50 years membership in the I.B.E.W. Local 40's Business Representative Bert W. Thomas at right.

of labor as being registered, and of that 29 per cent only 14½ per cent actually exercised their right of suffrage and cast their ballot.

If you, as a member of organized labor, want to continue to wear the fetters forged by the reactionary backers of the Taft-Hartley Bill . . . then don't vote. If you want to see the progress of the last 30 years wiped out, and union working conditions replaced by the "sweat-shops" of yesterday . . . then don't vote. If you yearn for the days of "gate-hiring" and employer patronization and "yellow dog contracts" and the thousand and one calculated indignities that have been replaced by decent union conditions . . . then Brother, don't vote. And see what happens!

Steps have already been taken to insure a strong framework for local political activity. Through the Voters League of the Central Labor Council, clubs are being formed in all Assembly and Congressional districts to function actively on a fulltime, year-round basis, including the selecting and endorsing of candidates for the primary elections, as well as in the final elections in 1950. Funds must also be made available for both the California and the National Labor League for Political Education in order that their activities may be expanded. To do this, a contribution of \$2.00 will be necessary from each and every member of organized labor. This money will be used to finance the presentation of labor's social and political aims to both the general public and the entire labor movement via radio, television and the commercial press.

Around the lots: Fred Hutchison is in the hospital in Reno, and Bill Morris recently returned to the hospital for additional treatment. John Brown of Warner's is recovering from a broken leg. Woody Smith suffered a head injury but will be up and around shortly. Harry Martin also went into the hospital for treatment.

The following have been appointed to act as a Sick Committee for their respective lots: Rodney Doremus, Paramount; Frank Webster, M.G.M.; Henry Norris, R.K.O.; Herman Michaelis, Warner's; F. C. Van, Fox.

Business Representative Bert Thomas attended the I.B.E.W. Progress meeting in Seattle, held in the new \$400,000 home of Local 46 on October 21st and 22nd. International Secretary Milne made a very impressive talk on what we are facing in the not-too-distant future unless we eliminate the Taft-Hartley Bill from the laws of the land. He also answered and discussed many questions on various subjects brought up by the Brothers.

Brother Charley Paulsen was introduced by Vice-President Harbak, and after receiving considerable ap-

plause from all present in appreciation of his many years of tireless work on behalf of the Brotherhood, proceeded to give a thumbnail sketch of the background and years of battling that made today's organization so outstanding.

There were many interesting and beneficial talks made by the various International Officers present which were well received, and many important points jotted down in the notebooks furnished to the delegates for the purpose of taking this information back to their membership.

After the adjournment of the meeting Local 46 took over and held dedication ceremonies of the new building, followed by refreshments and a dance, all of which was greatly enjoyed by the delegates.

Just one final reminder on the political situation: Don't miss the boat, get out and vote!

GEORGE LYNCH, P. S.

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Honor Veteran of 55 Years' Membership

L. U. 51, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—This is a report from L. U. 51 which has component branches in:

Bloomington, Champaign, Danville, Decatur, DeKalb, Galesburg, Havana, Jacksonville, LaSalle, Lincoln, Peoria, and Springfield, all of Illinois.

Local 51 set aside all other pleasures and business on Sunday, October 14, 1949, and held its first annual family picnic at Mossville Gardens, Peoria, Illinois, to honor Brother F. W. Mattlin. Brother Mattlin was initiated into Local 67 of Quincy, Illinois, on August 15, 1895, so the date of the picnic actually fell on the first day of Brother Mattlin's 55th year of membership in the Brotherhood.

Vice President Boyle was invited to attend and make the presentation of service pins to Brother Mattlin and others. Due to circumstances entirely beyond Vice President Boyle's control, he was unable to accept the invitation and sent International Representative Gerry Baldus in his place. Brother Baldus did a swell job and apparently enjoyed it as much as did the members to whom he presented pins and everyone in attendance.

Following the presentation of the 50-year pin to Brother Mattlin who is on pension, the following were presented with service pins: Brother R. W. Marlot, also on pension, 45 years; Brother Ray Barnes, 30 years; Brother E. W. Madine, 30 years; Brother W. R. Boyd, 25 years; Brother A. E. Motteler, 25 years and Brother C. F. Moore, 25 years. Brother T. F. Burns and Brother Harry Hunn were unable to be present to receive their 30 and 25 year pins respectively.

At this point the picnic committee, composed of Brothers Richard Demp-

Portland's Outstanding Apprentice



Announcement was made last month by Mr. S. I. Jaggar of Jaggar-Sroufe Co., president of the Portland (Ore.) Chapter, National Electrical Contractors Association, indicating Paul E. Luedtke, of L.U. 48, employed by Dimitre Electric, has been selected as the outstanding electrical apprentice for the year 1949. In the above photo, Luedtke is being congratulated by Mayor Dorothy Lee of Portland. Mr. Jaggar stated that young Luedtke will be considered for the outstanding apprentice for the entire Pacific Coast, and if selected, will then be considered for the outstanding apprentice nationally. The apprenticeship award, given annually by the National Electrical Contractors Association, is presented with a merit award, and the winner is provided transportation and expenses to the NECA annual meeting to be held this year in Houston, Texas. Honorable mention in the Portland area on the basis of selection by a committee composed of representatives of employers, the Oregon State Apprenticeship Council, and Local 48 of the I.B.E.W., determining the selection, was given to Willard Winslow who is employed by the J. L. Krauser Co., and Vernon McCarthy, who is employed by Hagen-Knight.

sey, Leon Stull, chairman, and H. H. Motteler, took over with a program of games and contests for each of which there were numerous and wonderful prizes. Refreshments of all kinds were furnished throughout the day. Many an old job was rebuilt late in the afternoon when we reached the reminiscing stage.

The picnic committee did a big job in a swell fashion and I am sure special thanks is due Brother Baldus for his efforts in making the presentation ceremony a success, and Brother Tillman for his work in conducting the games and contests.

President Charles A. Smith invited the local to a picnic in Springfield, Illinois in 1950, and the invitation was enthusiastically accepted by acclamation.

Since this was the first annual picnic of Local 51 and the first presentation of service pins, there were undoubtedly one or more members who were due service pins overlooked, however, this matter will be taken care of at the Springfield picnic in 1950,

at which time we sincerely hope to have Vice President Boyle in attendance.

CHARLES MILLER, P. S.

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Beautiful Dream Is Sadly Interrupted

L. U. 58, DETROIT, MICH.—It's Sunday evening and I have just awakened from a deep sleep.

The Little Woman had roast beef and pumpkin pie today; and after dragging myself to the davenport with a feature section of the Sunday paper, I was out like a light. Wowie! What a dream!

I was in a big long room all lined with massive panels and you couldn't tell where the doors and windows were and there was a long massive table right down the center and all around the table were well-groomed kindly men with fine tailored suits and they looked for all the world like lawyers with their brief cases and over in the corner was a teletype and a man run-

Honoring a Veteran in Springfield



At the first annual family picnic of Local Union 51, Springfield, Ill., Brother F. W. Mattlin (left) received a 50-year button from International Representative Gerry Baldus. Brother Mattlin joined the I.B.E.W. in Quincy, Ill., in 1895 and is now on pension. Below are girls of the branch offices of the local. From left, they are Elizabeth Clark of Peoria, and Lela Danna, Donna Selvaggio and Frances Hancock of Springfield office.



ning to and from a blackboard putting down figures in endless columns.

Nobody was bothering me at all. I looked down at my heavy workshoes and overalls and my fingernails and though I felt somewhat out of place on this deep carpet, the men nodded and smiled to give me reassurance.

I peered over one man's shoulder just to bet a peak at what he was studying and there were lists of states and towns and factories and prices and members. You know the way it is in a dream. Everything runs into the next thing without any punctuation.

A beautiful lady swept into the room right through one of those panels and she had on a lovely corsage I think, and carried two dozen roses and down over her bosom a wide red ribbon on which were printed the words: "Miss Detroit Edison of 1949—compliments of the I.B.E.W."

Suddenly the man at the end of the table arose and everybody put

away the papers and slide rules. The man glided silently toward the wall and pushed a button and the panel parted and revealed a huge electronic computing machine. There was a gurgling sound, a meshing of gears, lights came on and off, then voices, more voices, louder, louder, a SCREAM: "STOP THE MUSIC! Hello there, Detroit. If you can tell me the name of the last number we played . . . we'll send you a brand new set of . . ."

Dammit. The Little Woman had just turned on the radio and woke me up.

Local 58's champion baseball team is celebrating its fourth consecutive sweep of the Detroit and Wayne County AFL circuit, and if we didn't know for sure how good they are, we would be inclined to suspect the caliber of the opposition.

Captain Ray Blagden received a nice leather suit case from his boys

in appreciation for his capable handling of the club, and the local threw a dinner for the whole team. But it is my thought that something should be done next year to fumble the act a little, if only to keep those other trades in the league. Captain Blagden has asked me to remind the readers of the JOURNAL that the team will find ways and means to finance home and home games with any I.B.E.W. club which might wish to challenge them.

* * *

Brother Meldrim of Geneva, N. Y. Local 840 gave me a cue, or rather reminded me of a matter that has been buzzing me for some weeks now. It was not his kind congratulations, but the hope that he expressed. Thank you very much, Roy; and the same to you.

Evidently, Brother Meldrim sensed as I did that a question would arise over the feasibility of one committing one's self in print while serving as chairman of the board. There is always the danger of the reader misconstruing what is written as something official and endorsed by the local's administration.

This might be a good time to point out that at no time has anyone tried to influence or dictate to me regarding the substance or policy in my correspondence. Anything which appears in these letters over my name is strictly the opinion of the writer and no one except the editor of the JOURNAL has any previous knowledge thereof. With this thoroughly and mutually understood, I do not see any reason for not continuing to serve the local in this small way.

Here's something we will all agree on: A very Merry Christmas and Prosperous New Year for all of us.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

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Papers Exaggerated Houston's Hurricane

L. U. 66, HOUSTON, TEX.—The line construction work in our jurisdiction has now reached a standstill. I'm optimistic enough to believe this is temporary and look for things to start rolling by spring of 1950. Business Manager Luke Galloway and I attended a meeting in Fort Worth on October 22nd and 23rd, which was called by Vice-President W. L. Ingram for the primary purpose of laying the foundation in going after, and securing the R. E. A. work in the Seventh District. Practically every outside and mixed local in the Seventh District had representatives at the meeting, and the final plans were almost unanimously agreed upon. Facts and figures were proof enough that the fair contractors percentage of this type of construction was far from the standard it should be, and I'm convinced that from the plans that were made we can secure a

majority of this work over a period of time. We had a very sociable and successful meeting and I'm sure everyone adjourned with the determination of cooperating 100 percent.

Another hurricane with reported 70 to 80 miles an hour winds passed through Houston on October 3rd with damages plentiful but not severe enough to call for reinforcements. Local Union 66 members, employed by the Houston Lighting and Power Company restored power and repaired the damage in minimum time. Individual companies called for a few men and I regret to state we had more than enough to support these jobs and since it took a hurricane to get these men off the bench you can understand the work situation in this vicinity. To coin a phrase—Where the hurricane blows the linemen flows. This particular hurricane proved to be of no value to the booming lineman, but from the calls received from over the country one would think Houston had been blown off the map. Several days later we discovered some of the Eastern States newspapers had printed the same old "anything" for a big story. For instance in this case "Thousands of homes blown away, ten thousand refugees, etc.," with no truth or facts.

It appears to me these "so called" impartial, non-partisan, newspapers are failing fast. Not necessarily because of an untruthful hurricane story that easily created anxiety and panic among relatives in distant parts, wondering if a relative had been killed or mangled, but, because these same newspapers paint the same drastic picture of the world situation, with hopes of creating anxiety in the people to the extent of following their bidding, which amounts to following big business bidding and if everything is left to big business, it's back to the slave days for us.

Labor in Texas has a tremendous battle to conquer in educating members that their first duty as a citizen and union worker is to vote at every election regardless of how insignificant and minor the elections may appear. This battle we are fighting with the best weapons we have and we will continue to fight.

Another member was called from our midst, Brother Jesse J. Felts died suddenly of heart attack on September 28th. Brother Walter Gillespie was taken suddenly ill the first of October and at this writing he is still confined to the Veterans Hospital. Brother R. L. McPhail underwent a major operation October 17th, but from the last report was fairing fine.

W. W. DEAL, P. S.

Our new President, Joe Epperson, said he wanted an article in the JOURNAL every single month, and to insure getting it, he appointed three

Champions of AFL Circuit, Detroit



Local Union 58's ball team, which has won title four successive years. Back row, left to right: Bob McClland, Frank Sady, Joe Bars, Bud Campbell, president D. & W. C. Baseball League AFL, Bill Baby, Tony Fishback, George Wesson. Front row: Ray Blagden, captain, Vic Austin, George Kreager, Joe Lis, Tom Rutherford, Bill Zimmerman, Ken LaButte. Kneeling: Frank Merritt, Chuck Hobbs, bat-boy, Wm. Baby Jr., mascot.

press secretaries; Yours Truly, W. W. Deal and E. L. Kubosh. Since Kubosh wrote the last one and Deal is recuperating from an operation, it seems that I am selected to write one this month, so here goes:

The great Labor Day Parade in Houston this year was the biggest ever held in the history of the labor movement here. Local Union 66 was well represented in the parade and we had eight of our pension members who paraded with us. We intended to have a picture of the pension members for the JOURNAL; however, the photographer must have forgotten to put film in his camera as he has never shown up with the pictures. The eight old timers who paraded with us were: E. J. Allman, F. Z. Austin, F. H. Byam, G. S. Fairfield, J. C. Harwell, W. R. Kirkhart, H. H. Streeter and J. Swayne. O. W. Bowen, another of our pension members, had promised to parade with us but was stricken with acute indigestion a few days before Labor Day and passed away.

The Grim Reaper has really taken his toll of "66" members this year as we have lost 19 members by death this year already. On September 22nd Brother A. R. (Jimmy) Jones passed away and on September 25th Joe A. Hill was killed.

This levelling off that the newspapers talk about has really been felt here by our members who work on construction. At this writing we have quite a few of the members on the bench and no prospects in sight. Work for the Power Company here is levelling off a little but not very much and it seems that we will have plenty of it for a long time.

Our railroad members are all working and seem to be pretty well satisfied now that they are on a 40-hour week. We have several disputes that are now pending before the 40-Hour Week Committee in Chicago and hope to have them settled soon.

On November 8, 1949 Texas will go to the polls to vote on Ten Constitutional Amendments. Organized labor is vitally interested in one of these amendments which is to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting. We are trying to get our members to all vote on this day but don't know just how much success we will have. Organized labor here in Texas really went all out last November for President Truman and did a bang-up job, but getting them interested in local and state elections seems to be a hard thing to do. However, since we have nine of the louisiest State anti-labor laws, they had better get interested. The repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act wouldn't help us a bit as long as these State laws which are worse than the Taft-Hartley law, remain on the books. What we really need in Texas is for someone like Joe Keenan to come down and get us organized politically.

The N. E. C. A. will hold its convention in Houston starting on November 8th and we are looking forward to a visit from our International President, Dan Tracy, and our International Secretary, J. Scott Milne, as we understand they will be in Houston to address the Convention.

Don't forget that the International Convention of the I. B. of E. W. will be here in 1950 so better get busy and get yourself elected as a delegate as

we are making plans for a swell time for the delegates.

L. A. GALLOWAY, P. S.

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Freedom of Speech Has Its Limitations

L. U. 70, WASHINGTON, D. C.—What is the use of a group of interested and sincere men meeting in a union hall, to discuss pertinent business, when the object of this meeting can be disrupted by a few malcontents, who have their own distorted ideas on how not only a local union should be run, but the whole world. Sure they pay their dues and as a consequence are entitled to a voice in the government of their local union, but this does not entitle them to jump up and down all night long dropping their little pearls of wisdom, and in general monopolizing the floor. This condition should and can be stopped.

I am of the opinion that these meetings are supposed to be conducted according to parliamentary procedure. If the rules and regulations of these procedures were rigidly enforced this condition could not exist.

If the misguided efforts of our more outspoken Brothers could be directed into more useful channels, the cause of organized labor would be hard to beat. Only in unity of purpose and strength of members can labor attain the goal which it has set for itself.

In the way of news, Local Union 70 has completed negotiations on their new contract with Utilities Line-Construction Co. A satisfactory agreement has been reached, the same scale is still in effect, with minor changes in overtime and holiday payments.

Company parties are a lot of fun, don't you think, Brother Bechthold? Let's have a fall feed with you and on you, Son. Whitey Turner took a few bucks from Roy Gruber on the series. Brother Jim Corbett has a car now, and I think he could get around to see me some time. Brother A. Vance Neal is an expert ground hog man I hear. Brother Cleveland is the best of all readers of local union meeting minutes.

RAMON TURNER, P. S.

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Seattle Local Wins Two Short Strikes

L. U. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.—Two serious controversies resulted in strike action during the last month. You know the sort of thing I mean. We are entitled to fair conditions and wages but some concerns don't agree with us. The first was the Interstate Telephone Company which has been involved since 1945 and had included N.L.R.B. hearings, elections, etc. In February we were certified the rep-

resentative of the 580 employees as a result of an N.L.R.B. election. Following prolonged negotiations an agreement was reached, only to have company officers from the East refuse to sign what their own local officers had accepted. The result was a strike starting September 6 and ending September 18 with the signing of an agreement containing everything we asked for except the "union shop." We did, in place of this however, get "maintenance of membership."

The second one was with Radio Station KVI when the pin was pulled following months of futile negotiations. This station had been low man on the totem pole for a long time and positively did not intend to give our members what they clearly were entitled to. The boys went out October 7th at 4 p.m., following the World Series broadcast, and established picket lines both at the Seattle studios and the transmitter on Vashon Island. It was over at 10:55 p.m. with the following changes and conditions: an eight-hour day, 10 days sick leave a year, 65 accumulated sick days, 4 hours call-out time, seven holidays at double time, pay raise from \$1.95 per hour to \$2.16 per hour, and a signed contract.

Negotiations with Seattle City Light are completed, but until the budget for 1950 is published the results will not be known. Puget Sound Power and Light Company negotiations will start on November 1st.

J. M. HAMMOND, P. S.

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Syracuse Observes Fiftieth Anniversary

L. U. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Fifty years ago on the 6th of October 1889, a charter was issued by the IBEW to Local 79. Those of us in the local today owe a debt of gratitude to the charter members for their foresight in anticipating the need for unity of organization for themselves and for future members.

We should also be very grateful to those men who down through the years have diligently worked, not only

to keep the local growing in membership, but in the area covered.

This has not been easy, for even the writer can remember when a union man could be fired for carrying a union card.

The local's jurisdiction at the start, covered outside workers on what was the Syracuse Lighting Company's property.

The company expanded into the Central New York Power Corporation covering a large area of Central New York surrounding Syracuse. Local 79 has kept pace in covering this territory surrounding Syracuse with membership of all production workers of not only the electrical, but gas departments.

Local 79 is affiliated in a central body with other production locals and office, technical, and clerical locals of the IBEW and is represented in a divisional body of locals comprising locals of the Niagara-Hudson System all the way from Albany to and including Buffalo.

Local 79 is also a member of the New York State Federation of Labor.

In celebration of this 50th anniversary, Local 79 held a party at which IBEW buttons were presented to—

Patrick Long, 40 years; McIntyre, O. O'Conner, Frank Keppler, Daniel Blade, Harry Richter, Robert Tayler, William Letterman, Homer Sefon, 35 years; Waller Jennson, James Dibble, Floyd Colver, Floyd Nolan, 30 years; William Wilson, L. Green, Frances Horan, Edward Ceratt, Henry Dibley, Edward Crosby, Carl Gilcher, and Howard Travers, 25 years.

The writer saw among the guests, Vice President Liggett, International Representative Ted Naughton, and officials of Locals 1339 and 1352 of the Buffalo area, L. U. 310, Utica area, L. U. 478, Oswego area, L. U. 554, Watertown area, L. U. 836, Potsdam area, L. U. 1484 of the technical, office and clerical workers, Syracuse area and very probably some which the writer missed in the crowd.

There were also present Mr. Haley, president of the Central New York Power, some of the department heads and supervisors; some supervisors were former members of Local 79.

No speeches were made, but there was entertainment, presentation of buttons, and fraternal enjoyment with plenty of refreshments, and food enough for an army.

Thanks to the party committee, they had the "know how."

FRED KING, P. S.

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Brother Foster of Atlanta Local Honored

L. U. 84, ATLANTA, GA.—Local Union 84 is very proud indeed to have a worker who has one of the oldest cards in the I.B.E.W. He is

Shell Craft

One of our pension members, Brother Frank Metten, writes us that he spends much of his time creating gifts such as dolls, ash trays, vanity sets and other novelties, from shells, and he sent us some attractive samples. These novelty items sell for a moderate price and if any of our members are interested, Brother Metten would be happy to hear from them. He may be contacted at R 1 B80, Largo, Florida.

none other than that grand old man of Local Union 84, Brother W. J. Foster. Brother Foster is to our local union what Connie Mack is to baseball.

A portion of the time of our last regular meeting was devoted to honoring Uncle Jerry, as he is affectionately called by all of us. Brother G. X. Barker, our Vice President in the Fifth District, was present and made the presentation of a 50-year pin and scroll.

Brother Barker made a very inspiring talk in which he commended Brother Foster and all the rest of our old Brothers who have stood the test and made the supreme sacrifices through the years for principles they knew were right.

Previous to the meeting Brother and Mrs. Foster and their daughter, Mrs. R. W. Worley, were taken to a dinner celebration by our business manager and president, Brothers A. G. Kennedy and J. C. Eskew.

Brother Foster is 77 years old. In 1893 he joined old Local No. 29, which was later dissolved. Then in 1895 a new local was formed under what was then called the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

In 1899 Local Union 84 was organized. Brother Foster is the only one of the 14 charter members living and Brothers, if you think he can't tell you some of the most interesting and amazing stories about the growth of our Brotherhood and the electrical industry, just come to Atlanta sometime and we will get him and have a regular bull session.

It is with much regret that we write of the untimely death of our former business manager, Brother R. B. Fox. He was business manager from 1937 to 1943. He was widely known in the labor movement and the electrical business. I know his many friends will regret to hear of his passing. To his family and friends we offer our most sincere sympathy.

FRED GRIMES, P. S.

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Important Decision Rendered in Boston

L. U. 103, BOSTON, MASS.—The Local Board for the Adjustment of Jurisdictional Disputes for the Construction Industry of the Metropolitan District of Greater Boston, on September 21, rendered a decision which I feel is of vital importance to the entire I.B.E.W. This dispute arose over the question of hanging louver type aluminum ceilings. The job on which the dispute took place is on the first unit of a five-unit building being constructed by the Thompson Starret Company of New York for the Jordan Marsh Company Department Stores. These buildings will occupy about four city blocks in the center of the

Local 84 Honors Brother Jerome Foster



Brother W. J. Foster (fourth from left) of Local Union 84, Atlanta, received his 50-year pin at recent meeting. Shown with him are, front row, from left: W. H. Fairchild, inspector; G. X. Barker, International Vice President; Mrs. R. W. Worley, daughter of Brother Foster; the honored member, his wife, and W. L. Chapman, board member. Standing: Arnold G. Kennedy, business manager; W. C. Rash, secretary; L. W. Mitchell, inspector; J. C. Eskew, president; E. P. Ryan, acting vice president; John B. Mann, board member; C. S. "Hamp" Brown, board member; Fred Grimes, press secretary.

Honored Member With Fellow Workers



Members of L.U. 84 who formerly worked with Brother Foster are shown in this picture. Front row, left to right: Arthur M. Young, Tom Adair, W. J. Foster, S. C. "Red" Eller, J. F. Englett. Back row, R. L. Norwood, E. J. Lord, A. Speigel, J. G. Eskew, W. L. Chapman, A. D. Tyree, E. J. Paris.

Rochester Local Has Jubilee



L.U. No. 86, Rochester, New York, recently celebrated its golden anniversary in the Brotherhood, and a wonderful banquet and jubilee celebration were held. Pictured here with Business Manager John J. Downs (second from the right) are Ben W. Pitt, H. G. Boehme and William R. Cook, charter members.

business district of Boston. The electrical work is being installed by members of Local 103 working for the M. B. Foster Company, one of our largest contractors. The lighting system is radically new and different. Suspended by chain from hangers on the ceiling is an extensive array of cold cathode lighting tubes. Each fixture is separately fused and plugs into a four-wire trolley duct system. Below the level of the lighting fixtures hangs a ceiling consisting of aluminum louvres suspended by rods from the hangers that support the fixtures. The louvres are in sections and may be re-located or rearranged so as to concentrate any amount of illumination at any selected area. Spotlights may be attached to the louvres and plugged into the busduct at any location to increase effectiveness of display lighting.

There are many types of louver systems, but all of them are designed by lighting engineers and manufactured and distributed by electrical fixture houses and displayed and sold by electrical contractors. They are for all intents and purposes an electrical fixture.

On this job there are 3000 fixtures and 125,000 square feet of louvered ceiling being installed by members of Local 103. The Sheet Metal Workers Union claimed jurisdiction over the installation of the lighting louvres, basing their argument on the fact that the louvres are constructed of .032 gauge metal. They brought the case before the Local Board for the Adjustment of Jurisdictional Disputes on September 20, 1949, where our side of the case was very ably presented by Business Manager André Jasse. After a two-hour discussion, the board adjourned to the job site to

watch the actual installation of the disputed louvres. After viewing the job, the board went into an executive session and voted that "The installation of louver type aluminum ceiling is the work of the electrical worker." Our Business Manager André Jasse should be highly commended for the manner in which he protected our jurisdiction over louvered ceilings, as there is no doubt that many thousands of work hours for our members have been gained by the decision rendered.

JOSEPH GENERAL, P. S.

Reports Some Bench Warmers in Ft. Worth

L. U. 116, FORT WORTH, TEX.—Can you imagine someone coming into your home to sheetrock and paint the walls and ceilings and you try to live in it? They have done just that at our place and I am going nuts and my wife has that faraway look in her eyes, so Brother, I can't think, much less make a report to the JOURNAL, that would be of any interest.

The projects that were of any size in our jurisdiction have come to a close. A few are expected to start in the near future, but at this time our business manager, Brother Otto and his assisant, Brother Blackwell, have quite a job keeping the bench warmers to a minimum.

We aren't any closer to a new agreement than we were several months ago and it looks as though we will continue under the old one for a while, which is as good as the one the contractors want us to sign without the little raise in pay we ask for and deserve.

Brother, I wish I could give you some good and interesting news, but

there is not much happening in Fort Worth these days and by the time I found my typewriter and got the paint out of it, I am really having to rush to get this article together before the deadline.

I wish that some of the Brothers would quit talking about my hair that I don't have. Maybe you would be interested to know that I have tried for many years to find something that would grow hair and I didn't find it, but I have discovered something that will shrink my head to fit what hair I have.

EARL ROBINSON, P. S.

International Double Talk Is Disconcerting

L. U. 129, ELYRIA, O.—We are fast coming to the close of another calendar year and are hearing plenty of reports of peace negotiations and peace conferences but while the big nations are trying to talk peace, they are on the other hand preparing for war as fast as they can.

We are at present writing, in the midst of a coal and steel strike which affects the whole Nation, and you and I as individuals constitute our Nation, so that means us. While capital and labor seem to be trying to reach an agreement, they both are making the sad mistake of leaving out of their conferences the Prince of Peace of whom the angels said in St. Luke, Chapter 1, Verse 14, "Peace and Good Will toward men," and we think it would be a good motto for us all to consider the other fellow.

Work in our jurisdiction is moving along nicely. While we have plenty of work for some time, we are not in need of any more mechanics. We are taking care of what we have. As for jurisdictional disputes, we are not having much trouble with other crafts, which we think is a good example of brotherly love.

Our International Vice President, Brother Gordon Freeman, and our business agent recently completed an agreement with the Research Corporation of Bondbrook, New Jersey, that all steel construction and installing will be sublet to electrical contractors employing I.B.E.W. members. In the past on some of their projects, this portion of the work was either held out of the contract by the customer and sublet to some steel erector or general contractor who let it out to whom he pleased.

Our officers are at present in the debating stage with two large electrical manufacturing concerns in reference to the same situation of letting the installing of heavy electrical equipment to the electric industry. The heads of these concerns have acknowledged they see the need of this work being done by qualified I.B.E.W. members. We want to thank Mr. E. E. Ismond of the Hatfield

1949 Apprenticeship Graduating Class of Local 134



Electric Company for his help and cooperation in these discussions. It only proves that some manufacturers and contractors are realizing the advantages of having capable mechanics do this work that means so much to a good electrician. We are glad to let you know that we have within the folds of the I.B.E.W. mechanics who can do this work.

GEORGE BRUCE, P. S.

65 Apprentices Gain Journeyman Status

L. U. 134, CHICAGO, ILL.—Pictured above in the lower three rows are 46 graduate apprentices of Local Union No. 134, of a class of 65. Nineteen could not attend.

After completing four years of practical on-the-job training and 800 hours of classroom and laboratory work, these young men were honored in a special graduating ceremony sponsored by the Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee and represented by the officers, instructors, employer representatives, State and Federal training supervisors and Chicago Board of Education officials.

A brief musical and speaking program was provided with Mr. Francis Groleau, director of Apprentice Training, N.E.C.A., the principle speaker. The graduates were presented with diplomas from Local Union No. 134 and also from the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee. The officers of Local Union No. 134 presented each of them with a lapel emblem of our Brotherhood.

This is a semi-annual affair at Local Union No. 134. Its present appren-

ticeship training program includes 1,240 apprentices, 754 on construction work, 361 on telephone work and 125 in shop work.

Since the closing of the war, Local Union No. 134 in conjunction with the Board of Education and the employers have placed in training 1,560 apprentices.

HARRY J. HUGHES,
Executive Board Member

Work Goes Forward On Big Steam Plant

L. U. 160, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—I am enclosing a picture of the electrical construction gang which was installing all the electrical work for the steam plant of the Northern States Power Company at Red Wing, Minnesota.

The ground was broken for this plant during the month of June 1948. It was necessary to do a great deal of dredging in the Mississippi River in order to provide material for sufficient foundation for the substation as well as provide a clear channel for intake and discharge of water. This is a new Steam Plant to supplement local voltage and load conditions. Provisions have been made for future expansion for two other units. The total cost of the installation was \$6,150,000. The two generators are 12,500 kilowatts each, 13.8 K. V. with a General Electric turbine. There are two coal-burning Foster Wheeler boilers with an individual capacity of 125,000 pounds of steam per hour. The pressure at the throttle is 450 pounds and 750 degrees super heat. The stokers

are Detroit Ram type. Coal is barged in by river and unloaded right at the dock. There are three 69 K. V. lines, two 13.8 K. V. lines, and two 12.5 K. V. lines feeding out of the station. There are four 13.8—69 K. V. 3 phase banks.

It is hoped that the first unit will go into operation in November and the other in December.

Merry Christmas to all.

W. W. TEASDALE, P. S.

Send Representatives To Time Study Course

L. U. 201, BEAVER, PA.—The fall season not only brings us football games and plant bowling leagues, but also a much more active interest in union activities. Local 201 has decided to send six representatives to a course in Time Study, sponsored by Penn State College. The knowledge derived from this course and others that may follow, will give us an educated and well-informed leadership.

The question of a shorter work week being negotiated rather than any future lay-off of members, was brought before our membership. The motion for the shorter work week was decisively defeated.

Our Westinghouse local now produces more circuit breakers than any other plant in the United States. With improvements in design now being made, it is expected that our employment will continue high.

We are only one year old, so far as our I.B.E.W. affiliation is concerned, and during that time, relations with the International have been excellent. Mr. Oliver MacKeage has

Members Employed on Steam Plant Job



Member of L.U. 160 and other locals at scene of steam plant job. First row seated, left to right: M. D. Criswell, L.U. 949; William Deike, L.U. 110; Gilbert Neuman, L.U. 160; A. F. Fotia, L.U. 160; Fred Halter, L.U. 160; H. Svendsen, L.U. 110; C. A. Stevenson, L.U. 1302; R. Willis, L.U. 160; Richard Sequin, L.U. 160; William Seidel, L.U. 135; Adolph Eibs, L.U. 276; Neil Raether, L.U. 953; Walter McQuaid, L.U. 110; William F. Pacholke, L.U. 953. Second row seated: Lewis Olson, L.U. 110; Clyde Parker, L.U. 31; John Cooper, L.U. 110; George Bare, L.U. 110; C. H. Carlson, L.U. 110; J. Macheska, L.U. 110; George Hellerstadt, L.U. 160; E. Richardson, L.U. 276; P. D. Vrtubees, L.U. 953; W. C. Pacholke, L.U. 953; Carl Sundholm, L.U. 31; Clyde Ackerman, L.U. 953; Frank Matze, L.U. 953. First row, standing: Ed Nunke, L.U. 160; Elmer Munson, L.U. 135; Lloyd Warner, L.U. 135; Paul Steingraber, L.U. 110; Jack Chappuie, L.U. 160; Eino Keheri, L.U. 31; Roy Baker, L.U. 292; George Torgerson, L.U. 160; Norman Walsh, L.U. 110; C. E. Cigrang, L.U. 160; Rudy Andress, L.U. 953; Cliff Zirkler, L.U. 110; Alf Gilsvick, L.U. 160; M. J. Knudson, L.U. 160; Thomas DeNio, L.U. 31; Fritz Transtrom, L.U. 31; R. Nyhlund, L.U. 31. Second row, rear: Al Curtis, Red Wing Labor Local; Douglas Zurke, L.U. 135; L. H. McCartin, L.U. 953; Donald Hodges, L.U. 953; Ed Wibs, L.U. 160; H. C. Monson, L.U. 160; B. C. Hittle, L.U. 372; Art P. Bothum, L.U. 160; John Eklund, L.U. 135; W. B. Graham, L.U. 160; Harvey Hart, L.U. 160; Robert McMillan, L.U. 110; Gordon Mahoney, L.U. 595; Vernon Monhk, L.U. 110; Emil Juutilainen, L.U. 31; Joe Dressely, L.U. 110; George Rude, L.U. 953; Max Folsum, L.U. 953; Sig Kask, L.U. 928; Lloyd Cizek, L.U. 953. On Platform in Rear: Art Jacobs, L.U. 160.

ably served us as president. We look forward to an even better second year with the I.B.E.W.

WILLIAM E. HUGHES, P. S.

Will B-36 Become Name of Vitamin?

L. U. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Well, about the time the readers of the *Journal* get this issue, the Yule Season will be in full swing. At the time of my getting this article together early in October the football season is in full swing. But then again winter time presents its problems too. During December of last year I was on a job and it was so cold I was forced to put on my longies. Unfortunately when I put on my heavy underwear I put them on upside down, so the next morning when I woke up I had to open the flap to brush my teeth. I suppose by this reading, that if the B-36 can't be called an airplane, it will probably end up being the name of a new vitamin. So much for the patter, I must get along with news of the local.

At our last meeting several of our missing members were present. Chuck Lewin was in from California with his old colleague up Absecon way Milt Knable. Bert Martin was also up and around after his operation, and also

Harold Breunan. It surely was good for sore eyes to see these boys up and around. I also understand that Pop Martin now pensioned has just returned home from the hospital. He is now 84 years of age and I would like to say that he must surely have a wonderful constitution to carry on the way he has. His three chips off the old block are still carrying on for him in Local 211, Brother Ed. Martin, Jr., Harry Martin and Theodore Martin. It also has been reported to me that William "Bud" Wood is still absent from work as the trouble he has had with his hand has now gone down in his leg. Also understand Brother Charles Pfrommer had a little misunderstanding with a piece of 4x4 that dropped on his foot, which has kept him confined at his home.

At the last meeting in October we had the pleasure of having one of our former press secretaries for Local 211 present. His monicker Brother Bach. He always, if I remember rightly, signed his articles "Bachie." Many of you old timers around the country will remember him. He asked Local 211 to recommend him for his job which he has held for the past 10 years, chief electrical inspector in Atlantic City, N. J. It seems he has a little competition this year, three other men are after his job. He has been a union man since 1909. I hope

by this reading that you still retain and hold the same title. It would make a nice Xmas present "Curley."

Brother John Fish started the bridge job that's on the highway from Rio Grande to Wildwood, N. J. Brother Bud Attales is also on the job. I understand material is a little slow getting on the job. Also Brother Oscar Scull is the main cog on the hospital job at Rio Grande with Harry Martin and "Prez" Frank Camp there also.

In reading over the Hoover report which has been highly praised by President Truman, he shows how the Government could be run by a saving of billions of dollars yearly, which if it eventually should happen would mean lower taxes for all of us. I understand a questionnaire was sent out to 31 chiefs of departments, and all of them favored economical and efficient administration in the other guy's department. On the general reforms as recommended, four said they were "very favorable;" eleven reported they were "mostly favorable;" two said they were "mostly unfavorable" and 14 went on record as being "very unfavorable." A tough lot, these bureau and department heads. They are known as bureaucrats. A bureaucrat is a guy who is always reaching for more and more power; more and more money—your

money. Give him an inch and you know the rest. No, not a yard—a mile! If you don't think your government is your business take a squint at your income tax statement. Your pay is not to have and to hold—it is for you to have after the government withholds. It doesn't look so good right now for lower taxes next year, but let's work on that idea right now.

Well, it has finally dawned on me, that all good things must end, so yours truly at this time would like to take this opportunity to express himself and the feeling of members of Local No. 211 in conveying to all the other members and officers of the I.B.E.W. a very "Merry Christmas" and a Prosperous New Year for the electrical industry and the A. F. of L. Christmas is here again, the time of year when both trees and husbands get trimmed and lit up. I'll B—C ing U.

BART "CURLEY" MAISCH, P. S.

Local's Keglers Are Tied for League Lead

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, O.—At this writing we here in Cincinnati are in the throes of election time in the Queen City. We have our biennial councilmanic race for the Council in the city. And in the city of Norwood where your writer lives, we are out trying to re-elect the best mayor the city of Norwood, Ohio has ever had. Let's all hope that the men who are elected will serve the people to the best advantage for the good interests of everyone.

I am very glad to report that Local 212's bowling team at this very writing is tied for first place in a very well-balanced American Federation of Labor Bowling League. Under the very able captaincy of our Brother Edward Huber, I know our local team will make a very good showing.

Our sick list at this time has a few of our Brothers on the road to recovery. Included are James Stapleton, Sr., James Barrett, E. Hummel, John Koch, George Schwoeppe, Jr., Earl Becker, S. Keller, C. Sweeney, Harry Becker, George Huber, Sr. Very glad to see Johnny Cox and Ed Ruwe back in harness again. Hope each and every one of you keep up the good work and that we are all able to see you fellows up and back at work again.

Once again the part of any local secretary's job that is not a pleasant one is reporting the death of one of our members, but as it is part of our work I am writing about our former Brother Edward McCarthy, born on Feb. 5, 1888, initiated into Local 212 on September 11, 1911, passed away on October 22, 1949. We of Local 212 who have been associated with our departed Brother Mc-

Carthy know him as a very fine family man, a staunch union man. He will be missed by the men of Local 212. Our deepest and heartfelt sympathies to the saddened family.

Knowing this is the December issue of our International Journal we here in the Queen City want to send to our great Brotherhood everywhere Local Union 212's most sincere wishes for a very Merry Christmas and a most prosperous and Happy New Year.

While we are on the thought of good wishes and thoughts and prayers, Brothers, during the holidays give a thought and a gift, no matter how big or small, to some veterans home or hospital as a deep token of our appreciation to them. All of us know that Eddie Cantor started a great thing in his "Give a gift to a Yank who gave." So I believe if each one of us tries to help Mr. Cantor remember the former service men, you and I will really enjoy our holidays so much more. Won't you?

Just received a late note about Johnny Wohlwender's leg injury and hope it isn't too serious. Well, Katie is a good nurse anyway. And now I would like to add my personal wishes to all of you for a Very, Very Merry Xmas, a most prosperous Happy New Year, and with a thought and a wish, for Elmer "Doc" Schenk in Dearborn, Michigan, Morgan Neabry and William Billerman in Panama and Johnny Schlenker in Florida, and Glenn Gould in California, and William Cunningham who I believe is in Arizona. Once again it is au-revoir from Local 212's News Hound.

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

Apprentices Have Made Good Mechanics

L. U. 271, WICHITA, KAN.—The fall term of the local's related instruction program for apprentice training began on schedule last month with 53 enrollees. Two excellent instructors were secured; one who is a teacher of electrical theory by profession to handle the beginner's class, and the other a graduate electrical engineer with five years field experience for the advanced class. We feel fortunate to have such high caliber men instructing our apprentices.

As we look around and size up those members who have finished our apprentice training course and become journeymen we can't help feeling proud of them. Everyone so far has turned out to be a far better than average mechanic and what is more important, they are all good union men. You will find practically every one of them in the hall on meeting nights.

This quality product of the program however, is no accident; it represents a great deal of effort on

the part of the IBEW and NECA members who gave their time to get things organized and in motion a few years back. It also represents effort on the part of the apprentices themselves who frequently had to accept things as being good for them which seemed very dry and distasteful.

Personally, I am looking forward to the day when no applicants will be admitted to our local as journeymen except in extremely extenuated cases; replacements and expansion will both be taken care of by members who have joined as apprentices. Then we'll really be getting somewhere.

On October 20 an election was held at radio station KFJ the CBS outlet here, and at KANS the NBC station and in both cases L.U. 271 was unanimously voted their bargaining agent by the employees. On November 2, another election will be held at each of these stations to determine if they want a union shop, which no doubt they will.

The working agreement between L.U. 271 and the Kansas Gas and Electric Company was approved by the I.O. on October 24 and is now in the hands of the printer. It included substantial gains in benefits and wages for the members involved. Hard luck has struck twice this month at Shelley Electric Company, one of our leading NECA members. On October 2, Mrs. Jenner, the wife of John Jenner, president of the firm passed away, and on October 28 George Kindel, the company's sales manager died suddenly. They will both be greatly missed by all the Brothers who knew and respected them.

ARCH NELSON, P. S.

Oregon Local Has A Busy Season

L. U. 280, SALEM, ORE.—The summer and fall have been busy times for this local what with election of officers in June, a new state electrical law successfully passed and in force as of the 16th of July, wage negotiations in July and August for the ensuing year, a hearing before the NLRB for jurisdiction in sawmill maintenance, and many other items important to us all as members of the IBEW, not the least of which was the 9th District Progress meeting in Seattle, Washington on October 21st.

The election in June returned to office for another term: Brothers Kenneth Blackmer as president, Laurence Saylor as vice-president, Burt Landon as business manager, Lewis H. Jory as financial secretary, and Austin Kiser and John Moore as Executive Board members. At the Eugene Unit, Brothers Wayne McCullar, M. A. Hamblin, and Don Brown were elected to the offices of

Oregon Members Who Worked on Container Board Plant



Above photo was forwarded by press secretary of Local Union 280, Salem, Oregon. It shows members in front of new plant of Weyerhaeuser Timber Company. They are, left to right, front row: Thomas Duggan, Martin Frank, Fred Waterbury, Royal Hastie, E. W. Flagg, Herb Kramer, Eugene Dean, J. C. Frazier, A. P. Verkerk, W. W. Dragos, M. Hamblin, G. R. Harlow, W. W. Anderson, J. C. Donald, Leo Fletcher, Thomas Hooten. Second row: A. B. Tarley, Frank Hord, Geo. Harrison, O. W. Helvey, Al Strom, W. A. Christy, G. R. Harlow, Lee Stadag, Glen Johnson, Jack Lee, R. Adkins, L. H. Peevey, W. E. Venable, Howard Amey, Wm. Zike, Roy Schroll, N. F. Yates, S. R. Williams, Jr., Richard Wilcox, W. A. Hall. Third row: Joe LeCompte (general foreman), Harley Womack, Paul Neswisk, R. A. Ladd, N. Error, L. Johnson, John Weinrich, M. Benshadler, Allen Johnson, Don Dewey, E. L. Anshutz, Ray Elliott, J. O. Muckridge, Robert Murphy, Norman Danielson, Naomi Smith (drafting dept.), Robt. Stevens (bookkeeper), Wm. Buson. Fourth row: Floyd Johnson, R. A. Helvey (general foreman), Preston Adkins (superintendent), Kenneth Harvey, Vernon Lund, Howard Plieth, Bud Adkins, Harry Mattison, Randall Clarke, Lewis Smith (engineering), Clyde Gorrell, L. E. Moyer, H. H. Farrar, A. A. Barnes, J. S. McDonald, Sheldon McKnight, Leon Gale, Kermit Yargus, James Lindsay, Carl Cummings (assistant business manager).

chairman, vice-chairman, and recording secretary respectively. Brothers L. L. Flint, R. A. Helvey, J. S. McDonald and Norman Danielson were elected to the Executive Committee.

In wage negotiations for the Salem area we were successful in obtaining five-cent per hour increase with a possible five cents February 1st on an escalator clause. In the Bend-Redmond-Madras area an increase of five cents was granted us, and in the Eugene area we were awarded five cents increase by arbitration. This now gives us a scale of \$2.25 in the Willamette Valley, and \$2.30 east of the Cascades.

Brother Roy Renoud of Local 49, Portland, made a most able presentation of our case before the NLRB for the jurisdiction of more than 20 electrical maintenance workers in the sawmill of the Weyerhaeuser plant at Springfield, Oregon. The decision of the NLRB should be known to us by the middle of November.

We are very happy to be able to include a picture of some of the men who helped build the modern sawmill and container board plant for the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company at Springfield. The picture is of the crew of Western Electrical Construction Company, electrical contractor for the pulp mill.

The electrical installation at the pulp mill is one of which the I.B.E.W. and the contractor can well be proud. The installation covers approximately 12,000 HP total-connected load served by a radial self-supporting aerial feeder system at 12,000 volts to four outside substations. The 160 inch, 13 section, electronically controlled multiple generator, sectional drive paper machine has a speed range of 200 to 1000 feet per minute and is one of the most modern in the industry.

Another highlight of the job was the exceptionally good employer-employee relations enjoyed on this job which had a high of 97 men employed at one time.

Other electrical contractors at the plantside were Latham Electric and Plumbing Co. who did the electrical installation at the sawmill, and United Engineering and Construction Co., contractors for the power house. At the peak of construction approximately 160 electricians were employed on the three jobs.

At a later date we hope to have additional pictures and details of this project for you.

Approaching winter finds work slowing down in this area. A number of our larger jobs will be finishing this month which leaves us with ample

journeymen for all work in prospect, including the dams.

Merry Christmas.
Happy New Year.

C. N. CUMMINGS, P. S.

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Little Rock Local Is Unique Organization

L. U. 295, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Since I was the only one of the crew who was absent at the regular, noon bull-session one day last week, it fell my unhappy lot to be appointed press secretary pro-tem, until some more worthy soul is selected to act in that capacity permanently. Because it has been many moons since any of us has seen L. U. 295 in print, I am somewhat handicapped and I will probably repeat something that my predecessor wrote two or three years ago. So don't be too critical, fellows; you may find yourselves in the same fix some day.

Little Rock is the hub of the state of Arkansas, both geographically and politically. We have the distinction of being the largest IBEW Local in the twelfth district, the charter having been issued in 1914.

We also believe we are a rather unique organization, not because we are a mixed local, but because of the

nature of the mixture. L. U. 295 is composed of inside men, construction line men, and utility workers, each craft having its own individual agreement and working conditions. All three are under one business manager, who has a full-time assistant representing each craft. The Executive Board is also representative of each craft, as well as the officers of the union. The business manager's office is manned by: K. D. Vance, business manager—wireman and charter member of L. U. 126, class of 1907—who has been a veteran of eight years in this office and financial secretary for 27 years. Herman Ghent is assistant to the wiremen, John (Red) Hill is linemen's assistant, and Carl Ledbetter is utility assistant. Those of you who are familiar with the great difference of working conditions, responsibilities and trend of thought of the three different crafts would be surprised at the smoothness with which our business is conducted. Our president, J. R. Herman, should be commended for his patience and understanding in conducting the meetings.

The Fagan Electric Company of Little Rock has just completed the electrical work at the Lynch Power Station in Rose City. The job was manned throughout by Local 295. Linemen and wiremen and L. U. 295 now take pride in manning the operation of this 90 KVA plant, and also in that the distribution of this power will be done by I. B. E. W. members of 295 who handle the job over the entire state. The electric service in Arkansas is truly a union made product.

The above paragraph reminds me that we have just completed negotiations with the Arkansas Power and Light Company, and we are fairly well pleased with the results. We seem to go forward each year, and don't think we haven't come a long way in a comparatively short time.

Attention L. U. 68, Denver, Colorado! We are just now in the thickest part of a job being done by Collier Electric Co. of your fair city. Brother Fred Bauer, of your local, is superintendent and to date we have found nothing wrong with the guy. He has the confidence of all the men and is running a very smooth job. If all your jobs run like this one, I wouldn't mind working on a few. Of course some of the characters on this job lend a homey atmosphere, and that doesn't hurt anyone's job. To name only a few, there's "Two-Gun Hank" Goins from Yuma, who claims Arkansas as his birth place, but surely came from Texas if tall tales are an indication. Then there's doubting Mac McCuen, who doesn't believe that a screech owl will stop screeching when a broom is placed across the door—anyone would know he didn't come from Arkansas. We are also graced with cinder jockey, Bill Lucey,

Members on Job at Little Rock



Above are members of Local Union 295. Bottom row: Bill Hiveley, Mac McCuen, Knox Lucy, Flip Frezer, Hank Goens, W. E. Richmond, Jean Fredrick, Uzel Owen, Howard Moore, Herschel Collins, Dick Miner, W. K. Powell, Tom Ewing, K. D. Vance, B. M.; Herman Ghent, Asst. B. M.; Tom Compton, foreman; W. D. Lucy, foreman; Fred Beauer, superintendent. Back row: Gerald Williams, Bennett Wilson, Will Fredrick, Dave Kyzer, Bill Simpson. Paul Kyzer and Lee Crump are seated in front of those standing on the truck. Billy D. Lucy was camera shy and hid behind Richmond.

who started back in the golden era of freight train transportation, but who now drives to work in a yellow convertible, which "ain't" bad—from rags to riches via I. B. E. W. I could name more, but I will enclose a picture for your approval.

Well it's time to "tape'er up and come down." I've enjoyed this short visit with you all and hope you are not too bored.

In closing let me say: REMEMBER TAFT-HARTLEY. VOTE ACCORDINGLY.

"DICK" MINER, P. S.

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Attends Progress Meeting in Capital

L. U. 306, AKRON, OHIO—On September 24th and 25th, President Kempel attended the Fourth Vice Presidential District Progress Meeting at Washington, D. C. held at the Statler Hotel. Local Union No. 27 acted as host and served a very tasty buffet supper. In addition there was some very fine entertainment. Brother Kempel assures us he had a good time and extends our thanks to the Washington local union. He made a very good report to the body on the Progress Meeting at the October meeting.

On October 5th at 6:00 p. m. the Greater Cleveland Chapter, N.E.C.A. held its 3rd annual clam bake at Swiss Hall in Cleveland. This local union was represented by the following officers: Brothers C. M. Jeffords, R. F. Clark, W. E. Cockerham, R. O. Russel, J. K. Swigart and Leo C. Kempel. Officers from Locals 38, 39 and 129 were present. Needless to

say a good time was had by all. Our fall semester of our Apprenticeship Training School started on October 8th. It is set up on a basis of two 72-hour semesters. Fifty-one were enrolled in the four classes. Two classes are held on Wednesday evenings and two on Saturday mornings. Two of the instructors are members of this local union. Brother G. W. Kneifel teaches theory and Brother J. K. Swigart teaches the practical application of electricity. Both of these Brothers are capable of doing a swell job.

At the time this is being written Business Manager Murray is still laid up with the injury to his ankle. We expect him to be back in the harness by the time this is read in the JOURNAL. He was very disappointed in missing the Progress Meeting and the A. F. of L. Convention, as he was elected the delegate from our Trades and Labor Assembly (of which body he is president).

It is often an oversight that we do not give mention to those in our employ who toil at keeping our records and write our letters year after year. At this time I believe it would be fitting to introduce our fair secretary, Mrs. Wilma Roseman. She has been continuously in our employ for 11 years. Needless to say she has been invaluable through our years of expansion and growth. She is adept at giving the soft answer that turneth away wrath, when tempers flare as you know they do among some men of our trade. Not all local unions are so fortunate in having such a capable and loyal secretary. Her period of service speaks well for her disposi-

A Gathering of Old-Timers in St. Petersburg



Brother G. X. Barker, International Vice President (third from left, center row) presents a 50-year scroll to Brother Joseph M. Patterson, Sr., of Local Union 26. Others in center row are C. C. Brown, treasurer of Local 308; W. P. Smith, retired member of Local 308; W. P. Callahan, only charter member of Local 308 present; Bartley Sayers, retired member of Local 134. Seated are left to right: A. C. Lowry, retired of 308; C. A. Lowe, active member of 308; Walter Shearwood, active member of 308, formerly of Local No. 1, St. Louis; Walter Lightsey, business manager of Local 108, Tampa; and a retired visitor. Back row standing, left to right: Two visiting retired members, S. W. "Skipper" Hadley, president L.U. 308, John P. Bergstrom, retired of L.U. 134; Bro. Paul Ditmore, financial secretary of Local 682 and R. D. Sommerkamp, business manager, L.U. 308.

tion, as you know the labor movement is not the most pleasant place to work at times.

When this is read we may have changed the location of our office, as such a move is under consideration at the present time.

Will close wishing all the Brothers of the Brotherhood a bountiful Thanksgiving Day and hope they may be at home with their families and friends.

W. G. "FRANK" STUIBER, P. S.

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Old Timers Meet in St. Petersburg

L. U. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Regular meeting night Monday, October 10th was certainly an occasion long to be remembered by the members of L. U. 308 as well as the many visitors in attendance. To be truthful it was a very special meeting held on a regular meeting night, Local 308 having been requested by the International Office to accept the honor of having Brother G. X. Barker come in here to award 50-year pins and a scroll to Brother Joseph M. Patterson, retired, of Local Union 26, which we were proud to do and we naturally invited other retired members of other locals who were in town to come in and help us make a real celebration out of the affair. I must say we had wonderful success. We had Brothers W. P. Smith and A. C. Lowry, both retired members of Lo-

cal 308, as well as five other retired members of the I.B.E.W. including Philip R. Maloney out of L. U. 9 Chicago, Ross Stiles, John P. Bergstrom, and Bartley F. Sayers, all of L. U. 134, Chicago.

Besides our own members we had Brothers Walter Lightsey, J. P. Shaffer and Claude Sanders, J. R. "Pop" Gunn, and Bennie Cohen of L. U. 108, Tampa, and Brother Paul Ditmore, financial secretary of L. U. 682, St. Pete. and various other members representing 17 other I.B.E.W. locals from all over the map.

Needless to say we all had a big time. We had the hall packed and plenty of cooling drinks and some that weren't so "cooling" but enjoyed just the same and some of the fellows suggested that we could have held a "fraternal" jamboree too for there were about 25 lodges represented in the group.

We appreciated the fact that Brother Barker could be here and regret very much that both he and Mrs. Barker were under the weather while here and had to leave so soon.

We might get in a word about our annual fish fry. We had one of the best we have ever gotten together but not as large as some we have had in the past. We had the use of the St. Petersburg Policemen's Pistol Club grounds and club house and hope we can use it in the future.

Needless to say the mullet and hush puppies were the main attraction but we had plenty of the best salad any one could ask for and I think I helped

cut up all the cabbage in Pinellas County for the slaw.

Chuck Taylor, Tommy Reese, Walter Shearwood, Wilbur Wood and Gabe Gabrio made up a good team to cook and serve the fish and puppies and Skipper Hadley was a good "supervisor" and the wives of the above-mentioned Brothers helped on preparing all the trimmings that go with such an occasion.

There was one bit of activity going on there that I think was more or less running wild for a while, I heard some fellow talking about "Baby needs shoes," some one else mentioned "Ada from Decatur" and "Little Phoebe" and first thing you know J. D. "Pop" Baker said "I think I'll go over there and teach the amateurs and apprentices how that ought to be done" and shortly after that I noticed some of the fellows walking around talking to themselves and looking awfully disappointed, can YOU imagine what they were doing? Yeah I said it was an Electrical Workers Fish Fry didn't I?

R. D. SOMMERKAMP, B. M.

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St. Louis Locals Enjoy Ball Game

L. U. 309, E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—I am writing to give the details of our visit to our sister Local No. 1's annual picnic that was held during the summer at which Local 309 was challenged to a baseball game for the apprentices.

Local 309 lost the game to Local 1 but we have a beef to make about the deal—the ball diamond had a growth of vegetation about knee high as you will see by the photo enclosed of Business Representative Ed. Redemeier swinging a grass whip trying to clear space and gather up bear traps and other interference on the diamond.

Anyway, all kidding aside, after the game did get underway we all had an enjoyable afternoon of baseball and we are very thankful to Local No. 1 to have had the opportunity



Ed Redemeier cuts grass.

to visit them and help partake in their merry making.

We hope to have the opportunity to invite our sister local to attend our annual picnic next year with a challenge to a baseball game or some other sport and continue the harmonious relationship between the two sister locals.

This local sends best wishes to the officers and members of Local Union No. 1.

Enclosed is a picture of Local 309's float used in the Labor Day Parade and if you have space would you publish same in one of the coming issues.

It was one of the largest Electrical Workers' emblems ever to be mounted on a float in this vicinity. It was 20 feet high and was designed so it could be lowered into 10 foot sections automatically by the equipment on the truck, which was necessary to clear low cables and subways during the parade.

We received very complimentary remarks from the labor representatives in the vicinity and also from the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* and *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, two of the leading papers in this area.

It has always been the idea of Local 309 to sell the idea to the public to make every possible effort to display the emblem of the Electrical Workers at every opportunity.

GEORGE VINER, *President*.

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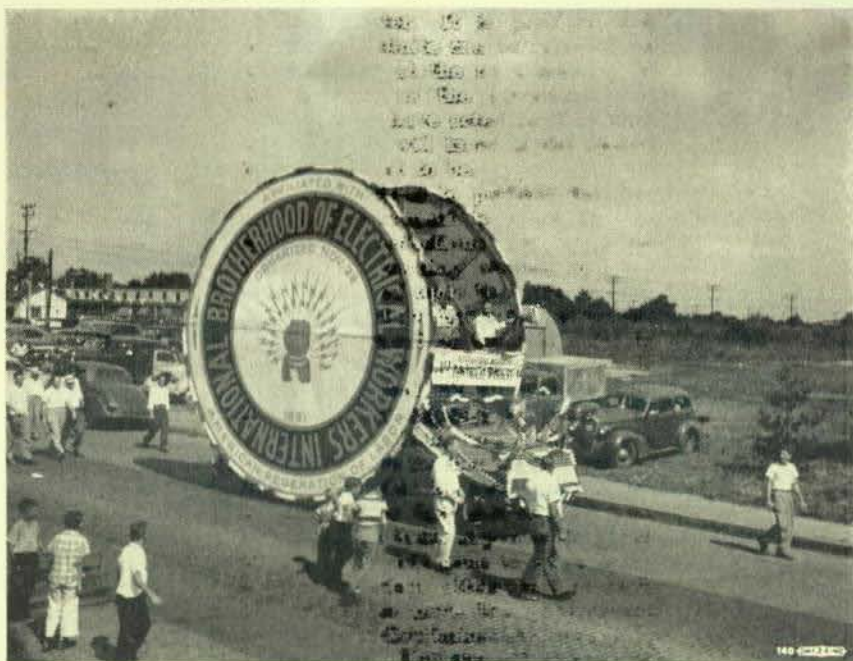
Local is Stressing Political Action

L. U. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—Greetings from Local No. 317 to all our Brothers everywhere. Hope general conditions that have been somewhat on the wane, have improved and everyone is busy. We have been doing pretty well, having a very small percentage on the waiting list. Our business manager Charles Singer, and Assistant Business Manager James Christian, are very busy negotiating new business and improving our present conditions. President Richard Lewis is in Louisville, Kentucky this week attending the Kentucky State Convention of Building Trades.

Quite a lot of importance is being given to political action by L.U. 317 at present. We are sponsoring and stressing the importance of political action to all our Brothers, as we believe the success of our future depends on our knowledge and action in casting our votes. It is truly hoped that in the future, in defense of their union cards, all voters will go to the polls with a full understanding as to how and why they vote, offering regrets and repentance for their negligence of the past, if such negligence has prevailed.

J. E. SMITH, P. S.

Labor Day Entry at East St. Louis



The entry of Local Union 309, East St. Louis, Ill., in the Labor Day parade.

Senatorial Contest Is Topic of Interest

L. U. 325, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—It has been our habit to contact our president and our business agent a few days before deadline in the hopes that something of interest, to general readers and to our own membership, has occurred which might tend to ruffle the pleasant calm which exists here in the "Valley of Opportunity." That no such ruffling has arisen makes it a pleasure to report that all is well in this area and that building projects in hand bode well for future months.

On the sports front—well, we do have a shuffleboard team and it is the earnest, emphatic opinion of the captain that were a few more members to come along and join the fun there would be assurance that the electricians would fare better next week than last, or even the week before that. Anyway, let's wish them joy, and wish them well, and may "Cap" Taylor often tell of victories won.

Getting to more serious matters—New York State has, we trust, dropped John Foster Dulles from its representation and replaced him with a better friend of labor, ex-Governor Lehman. One cannot, even by stretching the imagination, call the contest very exciting. However, the average imagination need not be stretched to appreciate the importance of this election.

If we should have elected this friend of labor it must surely give incentive to labor generally to keep up the good fight and eventually

erase the faces of labor-hating, baiting individuals from Congress and Senate when and as these folk come out of their dens. Complacency, apathy or whatever one wishes to call that negligent attitude which figures on the next man doing the necessary spade work, must be wiped from our own constitutions.

Let's go all out with only the future good of labor in mind. Those who join the bandwagon to further their own selfish interests must also be dropped from our ranks to where they can do little good for themselves and little harm to the movement. Rest assured that the opposition will delight, and rightly so, in picking out our own faults and airing them in public. Such faults are weak points in our armor and it is essential that they be exposed—but better that the opposition isn't given the opportunity to do it for their betterment.

So let's clean up before we attempt to clean out.

GEORGE C. HALLETT, P. S.

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\$25,000 in Back Pay For 1,200 Members

L. U. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE—Under separate cover I am forwarding you a photo of officials of the Central Maine Power Company and agreement committees of five I.B.E.W. locals in the State of Maine signing contracts until May 1950.

Back pay amounting to over \$25,000 has been paid to over 1200 employees represented by the local unions. In addition to the wage increase over 10 per cent enjoyed an extra week's paid

Signing Agreement at Portland, Maine



Seated, left to right: Kedric Harding, president 484; William Hanson, president, 839; Clark Staples, secretary, 1058; Eugene Shorty, president, 1407; Alton Littlefield, CMP vice president; William F. Wyman, Central Maine Power Company president; Horace E. Howe, president, 333; William Dunham, CMP attorney; Helen S. Staples, Isabelle Wallace and Philip Sherry, L.U. 333 office group.

Standing, left to right: Robie Liscomb, treasurer, 839; Ralph Orser, business manager, 839; H. D. Jennings, CMP treasurer; Henry Mertens, CMP assistant manager, Western Division; Robert Thomas, business manager, 1407; O. D. Mudgett, CMP western division manager; Robert Brackett, CMP Southern Division manager; Richard LeGrow, financial secretary, 333; John Barnard, CMP personnel director; Clayton Clark, president, 1058; Spoffard Giddings, CMP Northern Division manager; H. P. Blodgett, CMP Eastern Division manager; Ralph Kennison, CMP Central Division manager; Frank Lacy, vice president, 333. Not present when picture was taken were International Representative Walter J. Kenefic and J. Maud Lowe, L.U. 333 office group Executive Board member.

Following the signing of the agreement at the general office of the Central Maine Power Company, Augusta, Maine, a dinner was served by the Company Home Service Department with Helen Locke in charge.

vacation this year. That brings the vacation up to three weeks for 25 years of service, one week for six months and two weeks for 12 months. Other benefits include seven and nine holidays with pay, a length of service bonus payable just before Christmas amounting to 26 dollars for each five years of service, four weeks sick pay at full wages, thereafter half pay one month for each year of service retroactive to date of becoming regular employee.

Local 333, organized in 1916, has had agreements with the Cumberland County Power and Light Company until 1942 when that company merged with the Central Maine Power Company. Locals 484, 839, 1058 and 1407 have been organized less than 10 years. The five locals form the Maine Electric Utility Workers Council which holds quarterly meetings throughout the year making plans for the coming year and exchanging information between the locals. All suggestions from the Council must be approved by the local.

Sorry you were not able to attend the Second District progress meeting. The locals in Maine are keenly interested in the progress meetings and are appreciative of the fine cooperation of Vice President Regan and his staff as well as the services rendered

by President Tracy and the International Office.

HORACE E. HOWE,
President-Bus. Mgr.

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Steam Power House Keeps Miamians Busy

L. U. 349, MIAMI, FLA.—Enclosed you will find a picture of the Cutler Steam Power House. We started this job on June 10th, 1948 with seven men and in November 1948 we had 130 men on the job. Just eight months from starting we had two generators on the line.

While Local 349 furnished most of the men, still we had men from other locals with us and I will say these men did a good job while here.

Here and now I want to say that the electricians of Local 349 have had full cooperation from every craft on the job and we have not had any kind of trouble.

The picture of the switch yard shows the 13.8 bank to the front and the 66 bank at the far side.

The generators are 15 K.V.A. each and we still have a 40 K.V.A. to come in later.

And now we go to the contractor Mr. Roy Hiene of West Palm Beach. The J. R. Hiene Electric Co. has

been in business since 1925 and some of the men who started with Mr. Hiene are still with him. He has always operated a union shop. Mr. Hiene carries a card out of Local 323 and has been 28 years in same. His work consists of airports, power houses, Army and Navy work, and other large jobs.

Again we wish to thank the out-of-town men who helped Local 349 on the Cutler Power House.

H. M. STEPHENS,
Steward on Cutler Job.

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Building Trades Strike Action Is Discussed

L. U. 353, TORONTO, ONT., CANADA — There are two schools of thought regarding the manner in which a strike should be conducted in the building trades in this town, and a person's viewpoint is colored by how he will be affected or how his own particular trade will be affected.

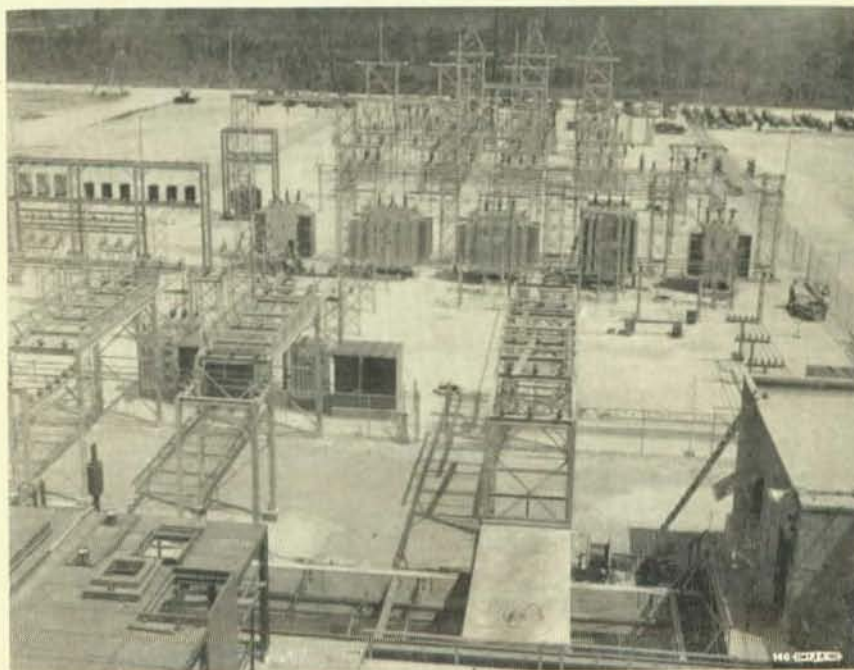
One idea on the matter is that, when a trade union cannot come to terms with its employers and strike action is taken by the union, then picket lines should be placed on all jobs where members of the trade on strike have ceased work. The action of placing picket lines on these jobs then affects all other union workmen

I.B.E.W. Delegates to Trades and Labor Congress



Above photo, forwarded by O. Gardner, press secretary of Local Union 348, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, shows delegates of I.B.E.W. local unions to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada convention, recently held in Alberta. Delegates attended a dinner in their honor given by L. U. 348. Reading clockwise, from left: Ray L. Kinsley, L. U. 1405, Flin Flon, Manitoba; C. A. Peck, L. U. 230, Victoria, B. C.; J. A. Driscoll, L. U. 230; G. Graham, L. U. 230; Geo. R. Melvin, L. U. 502, St. John, New Brunswick; Thomas S. Houston, L. U. 213, Vancouver, B. C.; R. Neil Clark, L. U. 213; Art L. O'Keefe, L. U. 213; Barney Jensen, L. U. 213; H. C. Tracy, I. R., L. U. 914, Thorold, Ont.; W. L. Roach, L. U. 1149, Kapuskasing, Ontario; O. Gardner, L. U. 348, Calgary, Alta.; H. M. Bishop, L. U. 348, Calgary Alta.; Mayor J. C. Watson, L. U. 348, Calgary, Alberta, honored guest; W. S. Read, Chairman, L. U. 348, Calgary Alta.; J. H. Raymond, I. V. P., Windsor, Ontario; L. A. McEwan, L. U. 561, Montreal, Quebec; T. W. Harling, L. U. 348, Calgary, Alta.; W. Ladyman, L. U. 1037, Winnipeg, Manitoba; S. J. Sligo, honored guest; J. N. Ross, I. R., L. U. 213, Vancouver, B. C.; W. Fraser, L. U. 213, Vancouver, B. C.; D. W. Kells, L. U. 213, Vancouver, B. C.; A. McDiarmid, L. U. 213, Vancouver, B. C.; Noel Butlin, L. U. 348, Calgary, Alta.; A. H. J. Want, L. U. 1007, Edmonton, Alta.; Leo. Grondin, I. R., Windsor, Ontario; Alex Imrie, L. U. 1405, Flin Flon, Manitoba; Alex Dorland, L. U. 213, Vancouver, B. C.

New Steam Power House at Miami, Florida



Letter from Local Union 349 gives details of above job.

on the job and they are morally obligated to stop work and not cross these lines.

The objection to this method is that tradesmen who have already come to an agreement, or are preparing to negotiate with their respective employers, must lose time and, in some instances, agreements have been arrived at with less favorable conditions than would otherwise have been obtained if strike action had been taken. That means, then, that a trade union which considered strike action inadvisable on behalf of its own members is obligated to strike in support of another trade union in an effort to secure more favorable conditions for the striking union—conditions that may be better than those the sympathizing union has settled for.

Another objection is that all jobs are not affected. There may be jobs where the striking union did not have members employed, or it may be a hospital that is badly needed, or some other such project which is not picketed, and work continues. The result is that the sympathizing unions have some members working and

Poem of the Month

Christmas Everywhere

*Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas tonight!
Christmas in lands of the fir-tree and pine,
Christmas in lands of the palm-tree and vine,
Christmas where snow peaks stand solemn and white,
Christmas where cornfields stand sunny and bright.
Christmas where children are hopeful and gay,
Christmas where old men are patient and gray,
Christmas where peace, like a dove in his flight,
Broods o'er brave men in the thick of the fight;
Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas tonight!
For the Christ-child who comes is the Master of all;
No palace too great, no cottage too small.*

PHILLIPS BROOKS

others out on strike. The members on strike resent this, and the only way to overcome such a situation is to call a general strike of all building trades. Of course, an employer might feel that the signing of an agreement was not such a serious business if such action were taken, and could be disregarded whenever it suited either the employer or employee.

No doubt there are localities where a general strike can be called without endangering signed agreements but it is more than likely in these places all agreements have the same expiring date. In Toronto, expiring dates occur from the first of January to the first of June and calling general strikes or having sympathy strikes could, therefore, mean general work stoppages on behalf of individual unions every month or so during the first six months of every year. By the time the second or third general strike had been called, prospective builders would probably decide that this locality was not a healthy place in which to build their new building and would take their business elsewhere. Also, a general stoppage of work would suit the employer better than just his own men stopping as he would then be relieved of the worry about the job proceeding without the work going in that he had contracted to do.

The other method of conducting a strike is for the members of the union affected to stop work and put no picket lines out, and the rest of the trades continue to work. No one loses time, except those on strike, and they do not want to work under conditions to which they do not agree. As the building progresses, more pressure

is brought to bear on the employer to get the work in that he has contracted to do, and he will be more willing to hasten a settlement and resume work rather than risk incurring large expenses in installing material and equipment after slabs are poured, walls are built, ceilings plastered, etc.

If strike-breakers were used, then a union would be justified in placing picket lines on a job and expecting other trades to respect them. Even then it is debatable whether the other trades should come off. If they were sincere in giving aid to the striking union, they might do them more good by staying on the job and impressing on the strike-breakers in no uncertain manner the error of their ways.

It is the latter method that this local union prefers, believing it to be more satisfactory and liable to produce the desired effect in the shortest time. Other trades may not agree but, as stated in the beginning of this letter, it depends on how one's union is affected.

The Ontario Provincial Council of the I.B.E.W., held its semi-annual meeting in Hamilton, Ontario, on October 29th, with one of the best attendances in some years. The meeting was conducted in a very exemplary fashion by the elected officers who are Brother Cecil Shaw, of Local 353, Toronto, president; Brother Harold Patton of Local 105, Hamilton, vice president; and Brother Stan Raymond of Local 120, London, secretary.

The main discussion centered on the effort that is being made at present to institute a provincial license for wiremen, and the actions to date of the committee in charge of this en-

deavor, were endorsed, and the committee was asked to continue its work on this matter. It is possible that something definite can be reported on this question at the next meeting of the Council, as the government of Ontario may have acted on it by that time, and we will know if the license is to be or not to be.

It was decided to petition the Dominion Government to allow for income tax deductions for expenses incurred in earning wages, such as replacement of tools that are lost, or worn out, and for travelling expenses. The replacement of tools is a fairly big expense for a mechanic if he is to keep his tool kit up to date, and the travelling expense is getting to be a bigger item as workmen are forced to move farther away from the cities, in order to get accommodations at prices they can afford. Consideration of these expenses is given to employers, but none to wage earners, and previous attempts that have been made to have the government rectify this discrimination have met with failure. However, if enough of us holler loud enough and long enough, we may get some attention, acting on the theory that the squeaky wheel gets the grease.

Many other matters of interest were discussed, and on the whole seemed to be a very satisfactory meeting. The invitation of Brother Evans of Local 548, Guelph, Ontario, to hold the next meeting in Guelph, was accepted by the delegates, and the date was set for May 13th, 1950.

No doubt there will be a larger turn out of delegates than ever, as Guelph is in a fairly central location, and the expenses involved in sending delegates to the meeting from even the farthest center in the Province would not be excessive. Also more local unions are becoming interested in meeting with I.B.E.W. representatives from other centers, where they can fraternize, and exchange ideas or gather information that will be of benefit to the members in general.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

News as Scarce as Work in Nashville

L. U. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.—This is my very first attempt to write from L.U. 429, and news around here is about as scarce as work.

After a short shut-down on the Wolf Creek Dam project, work has been resumed, and our men have gone back to work. The Center Hill Dam project is moving nicely, and a few men have been placed there, but you can hardly miss them around the hall, as work in our fair city is not too good at this writing. There are a few good jobs coming up, but it looks as if it will be spring before they are under way enough to take on very many men. So, if any of you

brother locals need a few good men, just get in touch with our new business manager Charles J. Maunsell, and he will be glad to respond to the request, I am sure.

Well, this is all for now. See you next month.

A. C. FAIRRELL, P. S.

Job Outlook Only Fair at Beaumont

L. U. 479, BEAUMONT, TEX.—Greetings Brothers. Once again I have let the deadline approach all too soon without having anything of interest prepared for the December issue. However with the hunting season open here now, my position will be easily understood.

As I reported in previous issues we don't have a lot going on here now in the construction line. Although all of our men are working at the moment, we have had a few men on the bench and some of our boys have been, and still are working on out-of-town jobs.

The outlook is fair for the local men for the next several months as we hope to have a few small jobs open up during the winter. It is very doubtful, however, that we will be in position to accommodate very many travelers in the near future, certainly not to the extent that we have in the past.

Brothers, I would like to appeal to you in this issue with a few remarks regarding the forthcoming elections. I wish to begin by congratulating Brother E. M. Schmitt press secretary of Local 212, Cincinnati, for his splendid and timely article in the October issue in which he calls upon all the laboring vote in the great State of Ohio to unite in their efforts toward defeating Robert A. Taft. Brother Schmitt very ably expressed the attitude all men in organized labor should adopt.

It is of the utmost importance to all of us fellows that we start now carefully formulating plans throughout the Brotherhood coinciding with, and a part of the tremendous surge of activity inside other labor organizations toward the next elections.

Some time ago when Labor's League for Political Education was formed it appeared to be a great step in the right direction. However, it appears now in an entirely different light, as it has, in my opinion, fallen pitifully short when measured in terms of achievement, or what could be done. The voting records of all our elected officers should be brought to our attention as well as all bills introduced pertaining to, or effecting labor, both in our National and State legislative assemblies.

In every progressive union I think there should be one person appointed as political representative whose duty would be to assimilate the facts per-

Notice

During the recent Florida hurricane that struck this jurisdiction, some of our outside contractors and/or their representatives contacted various local unions throughout the country, asking for linemen to report in here; that they would pay transportation, subsistence, etc. I have had innumerable complaints from linemen that came in here to work, saying that they were promised this, but have been unable to collect.

Therefore, to protect the interest of the Brotherhood should a future emergency arise, we ask Brothers not to come in here until first verifying jobs and conditions with this office.

T. P. CULBRETH, B. M.

L. U. No. 323

West Palm Beach, Fla.

taining to the political picture as a whole and keep his membership advised as to the record of any and all political aspirants, for it is only possible though methods of this nature that we can command the respect of our elected representatives. It is inconceivable that any office holder would commit political suicide by taking a stand detrimental to labor if he knew the potential voting strength of labor was properly coordinated. And Brothers they would know it if we were!

I conclude by wishing all members of the Brotherhood a Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

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ERNIE C. BYRD, P. S.

Small Raise Gained At Mobile, Alabama

L. U. 505, MOBILE, ALA.—I was under the impression that the October issue of the JOURNAL was late in getting to me. But after a little chat with Brother Shannon about it, I found out that it had been on time and I had sent my copy to a Brother in a distant city and I knew wasn't getting his, as he moves around too much to get a permanent address.

I always like to run through it before I attempt to scribble my bit. The reason I like to see it before I "take off" is that it "kinda" puts a good taste in your mouth, and you can warm up to the job at hand more easily. Something like a baseball pitcher, after a few warm-up pitches in the "bull pen," you seem more loose and supple, more confident of the results you expect to obtain when the job at hand has the right approach. And if you are "right" it is impossible for the results to be anything else but what you were work-

ing for. And if not, well let's not talk about that, Eh!

Here is my approach: We after a few conferences with our contractors came out of it with a new agreement. This agreement is a little bit better than the one we had before. They always are. We got a five cent raise, from \$2.25 to \$2.30 per. And all overtime is double time. We had in our old paper, emergency work done at time and a half after hours and on Saturdays and Sundays. But some of our contractors didn't use this emergency clause just as was intended. So we just took it out all together. So now all overtime regardless is two for one. No more emergencies.

As these were the only changes worth commenting on, and this agreement was accepted by L. U. 505, the committee, Brother Shannon, Dierlein and Hawkins was given a rising vote of thanks for a job well done. Brother West Holst, International Representative of the Fifth District, was in town and sat in on the conferences.

Old 505 is pegging right along. Work here is slack, and we have men on the bench, but everybody seem to be in a good humor. They all gather around, play cards, checkers or whatever comes to mind. Some just sit around and pass the time away swapping stories, some spicy, some just plain facts, waiting for Brother Shannon to get them moving.

The radio technicians Local 1264, after trying to get for themselves an agreement with Station WABB AM-FM here in Mobile, had to come out and have been out now for a couple of weeks. No progress has been reported in their attempts to get their differences settled. The radio station is owned and operated by the *Mobile Press Register*, Mobile's only daily newspaper.

Some time during the night or early morning of October 24th someone damaged the telephone cables that connect the downtown studios with the transmitter station a eight mile station in the suburb of Whistler. And the station is trying desperately to find the guilty man. They have offered a reward of \$1,000 for evidence that will stand up in court. But, such evidence is scarce, and I mean scarce.

Brother Dickinson who was very seriously burned in an accident at the Alabama State Docks, a month or so ago, is very slow in getting back on his feet. Seems to be in a not-so-good condition. The boys from the State Docks are surely sticking by him. As Brother Dickinson lives in Theodore, about 12 miles from Mobile, and has a little truck garden there, the boys all got together and went out and gathered his crop for him. That is indeed a true brotherly and neighborly act. Brother Dickinson is very grateful to them for this act of brotherly love.

Members of Local Union 637, Roanoke



These men in the above picture are all members of I.B.E.W. Local Union No. 637 Roanoke, Virginia, except R. R. Beisel, general superintendent, E. R. Good assistant electrician superintendent, No. 451 Crawfordsville, Ind., on the Virginian Railway Power House addition at Narrows, Virginia. First row, left to right: E. C. Bower, foreman, J. R. Crane, W. W. O'Neill, L. E. Shepherd, H. B. Atkinson, L. E. Howell, D. H. Cook, A. S. Moore, J. A. Shepherd. Second row: D. C. Tickle, general foreman, C. R. Dixon, F. A. Bane, Bernard Shorter, E. J. Hoback, C. W. Carroll, S. L. Royal, C. Y. Baird, R. L. Smith, foreman, F. R. Hale, H. H. Brown, J. A. Strauss. Third row: R. R. Beisel, general superintendent, W. M. Jennings, foreman, B. L. St. Clair, H. E. Dawson, L. A. Faulkner, J. H. Phibbs, R. W. Guntherie, A. W. Bower, W. T. Smoot, job steward, K. L. Poff, Roy Vires, H. W. Vires, L. G. Holliday, C. D. Bird, foreman, E. R. Good, electrician superintendent.

Brother Albert Johnson is in the hospital with a broken leg, suffered in an accident at the State Docks, when a scaffold fell with him. He is getting along as well as can be expected. He is now up and about the hospital in a wheel chair, and may be able to go home soon.

News around Mobile is scarce just now, and so is work. Plenty of irons in the fire, but for some reason or other, the darn fire isn't getting them hot enough, but they will come, and here is hoping soon.

PERCY E. JOHNSON, P. S.

Power House Job Gives Steady Work

L. U. 637, ROANOKE, VA.—I am enclosing a picture taken recently at one of Local 637's larger jobs. This picture was taken at the Virginian Railways Powerhouse located at Narrows, Virginia.

The general contractor on this job, Gibbs and Hill, also handled the electrical work due to the fact that they have an International agreement. This job has furnished employment for from 20 to 30 men for over two years, and there is still considerable work to be done.

At our regular meeting of October 8th, we were honored to have Brother Joe McIntosh with us from the International Office. Brother Joe prefaced his talk to the body with the statement that he had nothing to say,

and then held the floor for 20 minutes. I might add though that I for one, and I'm sure everybody else agrees with me, haven't spent a more enjoyable or instructive 20 minutes in a long time. We certainly hope that Brother McIntosh can be with us again in the near future.

News here is pretty scarce. We're finishing up our larger jobs and no new ones are starting at the present, although we have several good prospects in the offing.

J. F. HATFIELD, P. S.

Gold Pin Presented To Fred Cromwell

L. U. 697, GARY AND HAMMOND, IND.—On October 4th, a special meeting was called by Business Manager McMurray, a special order of business that should live long in the annals of L.U. 697, on account of the rare reason for it.

We had the honor and privilege of presenting a 50-year service button to an I.B.E.W. man, Brother Fred Cromwell of Peotone, Illinois, who is now on pension and retired. Brother Cromwell, 36 years ago, worked in our territory along with Brothers Ray Abbot and Frank Seliger, and he has always had a sentimental feeling for L.U. 697, and was very happy to have his emblem presented to him under our auspices.

Brother G. A. Baldus, I.B.E.W. International Representative, presented the

token to Brother Cromwell, and the dignified manner in which he did it impressed all of us very deeply.

Brother Cromwell related some of his experiences of those long gone early days those days when a union man was anathema to an employer, and if a man had an I.B.E.W. card, he had better hide it or be fired!

At the time Brother Cromwell joined the I.B.E.W., the total membership for the U. S. and Canada did not exceed two thousand members! What a contrast between those days and now when we have one of the greatest unions in the world, and one that we need not be ashamed to belong to.

The greatest tribute we can pay to those old timers who went through "hell and high water" to get the I.B.E.W. started, is for us to keep our union principles always high and to see that our organization never is weakened by communistic, un-American, or other under-cover activities.

Brother Cromwell and his wife were guests of Brother Frank Seliger and his wife. He is a man of outstanding personality, very keen and active. It was a pleasure for us to meet and talk to him.

The thought came to many of us, "How many of us will be in as fine a condition mentally and physically at seventy-eight as he is?" Not many, I fear. This pace we travel now-a-days is not very conducive to a "ripe old age."

Brother Emory Brazil is our official photographer, and always does a good job at any of our special occasions.

The C.I.O. steel strike has hit us hard on some of our work here. It has really tied business into a tangled knot.

A Merry Christmas to all.

HARRY B. FELTWELL, P. S.

Dam Job Affords Work For Arkansas Local

L. U. 700, FT. SMITH, ARK.—Enclosed find pictures of Switch Yard and Sub-Station at Norfolk Dam in the jurisdiction of Local 700, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

The electrical contractor is the Gable Electric Company.

Sitting, left to right: Warren Robinson, journeyman wireman; Geren Vesey, inside foreman; Billy Wayne Copeland, apprentice wireman; James Housley, journeyman wireman; W. C. Head, groundman; Harold M. Harvey, groundman; Guy Parsons, groundman; A. D. McClain, journeyman lineman; R. C. Parsons, line foreman.

Standing, left to right: Orvan Chapman, groundman; Jim Haley, journeyman wireman; C. F. Morgan, journeyman lineman; Jack Gullledge, journeyman lineman; Paul Gooding, journeyman lineman; Lindsey Brown, journeyman lineman; M. L. Tompkins, journeyman lineman; Charles E. Buxton, journeyman lineman; E. E. Briggs, journeyman lineman, Leo Head, truck driver.

T. F. SELF, B. M.

Reports Members on Bench at Houston

L. U. 716, HOUSTON, TEX.—After several months delay, I will attempt to revive the correspondence to the JOURNAL from your 1950 Convention City.

To start with and with a sincere effort to save numerous travelling Brothers their hard-earned dollars spent on telephone calls to us, work here is very slow and Local 716 now has approximately 150 members loafing. Prospects for work picking up for the fall and summer are not too promising. The wage situation here is somewhat unsettled. However, this week, 12 crafts negotiating through the Building and Trades Council received a 12½ cent hourly increase. We feel that by the time this edition goes to press, our contract will be signed for another year, terms and conditions still unknown.

The A.G.C. and the Building and Trades crafts are now in the midst of the Second Annual Construction Industries Exposition which has received nationwide attention and is setting new attendance records every day. All joint apprentice committees op-

Awarding 50-Year Pin in Gary, Ind.



International Representative G. A. Baldus (left) presents certificate and pin to Brother Fred Cromwell. Below are shown Paul Hagbert, chairman of Local Union 697; Brother Cromwell, International Representative G. A. Baldus; and William McMurray, business manager of the local.



erating in the Houston area have displays of their apprentices performing jobs related to their particular craft. We have received some very favorable comments from the public, and we feel that such shows go a long way to inform the public of the actual effort being made by the labor unions and the employers, jointly, to improve the skill and ability of the craftsmen. The Houston Electrical Joint Apprenticeship Committee's booth consisted of apprentices demonstrating methods of precision conduit bending, splicing cable and the bending of neon tubing. The greatest attraction to the public was when the

tube benders got away from the actual making of letters and started making various trinkets such as swans, wine glasses, etc. While this work was going on, there were some of our members there to explain to the public what our apprentices were doing and about the electrical industry in general.

Local Union 716 is attempting to organize the radio broadcasting technicians and has won an election at Radio Station KPRC by a 10 to three majority. We have also won elections at Phillips Chemical Company, Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company and Todd Shipyards, which recently

View of Big Job at Ft. Smith, Ark.



Switch yard and sub-station job is affording work to members of L.U.700, who are shown below. They are identified in letter from local.



purchased the Brown Shipyards (which was very very anti-union). We hope the NLRB will grant us a hearing for maintenance electricians at the National Biscuit Company plant, which has just been completed and is one of the largest plants the company operates.

On September 9, 1949 we started a Journeyman Training School. This, in our opinion, is one of the most progressive moves made by Local Union 716 in recent years. This school is now being attended by over 400 local union members who are receiving thorough training in various phases of construction work. Each phase is being taught by a member selected for his outstanding abilities in that particular phase. Classes are held in the local union hall two nights a week and one class is held on Saturday mornings. Each class lasts three hours. Attendance is on a strictly

voluntary basis. However, the members attending are apparently very much interested; attendance is very regular. The school is administered under the Local Union 716 Trade School Committee, consisting of Harold Turnbaugh, Maurice Hanks, L. E. Schooley and John Cochran.

W. A. MACPHERSON, B. M.

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Brother Baker Is President at Norfolk

L. U. 734, NORFOLK, VA.—Our election of officers put in Brother L. R. Baker, 1110 Bolling Avenue, Norfolk, president, and Brother C. F. Holder, 105 Oxford Drive, Portsmouth, vice president. Brothers Atwood, Shelton, and Young were re-elected financial secretary, treasurer, and recording secretary.

Brother Baker was invited by our

International President, Brother Tracy, to attend the National Convention of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department at St. Paul on September 26th. We feel it is quite a compliment to us and to him. I am sending a picture of him. (It is a very poor photograph—actually Brother Baker is a very fine looking fellow.) I don't believe any local union president ever has had more of the confidence, respect, and esteem of the members than does Brother Baker. He is untiring and completely unselfish in his efforts to benefit our local or its members individually. May I, as a representative of our local, here salute him and express our appreciation to him and our gratification in having him as our president.

I am also sending a picture from our Labor Day Parade in Portsmouth. Labor made a fine showing—fine prizes for floats, contests, athletic events, a baseball game, and ending with a big dance at night.

Now may I speak directly a moment? You know how it is, the work of the local is left to a usually overburdened few. Most of them are compelled to spend more time on this work than they actually have available, and to this is regularly added the burden of trying to gracefully get those whose dues are in arrears to pay up. It is almost always the same ones, and strange to say, most of them are in the higher pay brackets. Couldn't I plead directly to you to save both you and them the embarrassment of this situation by paying up? One month's dues would do the trick. It is the difference in being "on the verge" and "safe."

You would be very displeased if something should happen and you were deprived of the many benefits because of non-payment of dues, wouldn't you? You would be sore because somebody didn't make you pay.

Collecting is a thankless and unpleasant job. Won't you pay in advance for a few months and see how



Brother Baker

much better it is? Many are unbelievably far behind in paying up the widows' dollar death benefit, yet the treasurer has to pay immediately when a death occurs. You are not eligible to benefits unless you are paid up. Won't you do it?

We are checking our membership list and must contact every member. Will you please send me a postal card with your name and address.

Thanks, Brother Toomey of New York. I've often wondered if any other than members of each local read the letters.

J. A. WALKER, P. S.

Little League Baseball Born in Williamsport

L. U. 812, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—I am writing with reference to an article which I am forwarding to you for the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL*. You have probably read in many of the newspapers and the *Saturday Evening Post*, information concerning the National Little League Baseball Tournament. Williamsport, Pa., is the birthplace of the Little League Baseball. Little League Baseball has become very popular since 1947, in which year Mr. Carl E. Stotz conceived the idea to start the operation and set up a Little League Tournament in Williamsport. Probably as far back as one can remember, boys and baseball have gone hand in hand although organized baseball had never materialized for the younger boys playing on the corner lot with cast-off bats and balls. These lads derived a measure of enjoyment from their game and a still greater thrill from their make-believe. Being natural hero worshippers, they became the Babe Ruth's, Ty Cobb's, and Walter Johnson's of their neighborhood. These feats were equal to those of their heroes and were limited only when the game was broken up while the star pitcher was called home to run an errand or perform another of the many chores which always needed doing at game time. While these conditions hampered the actual playing, they seemed to have no effect upon a boy's enthusiasm for the great national past-time, so in the summer of 1938 the plan of the Little League began taking shape, working out the answers to the boys' questions and proved to be all that was necessary to create a program, which is now bringing baseball on the Little League scale, to the boys of many communities throughout the nation.

Mr. Carl E. Stotz saw the possibilities in Little League baseball on a big league scale. Late in 1938 Mr. Stotz was able to secure a piece of land for the diamond. The field is scaled down to meet the needs of boys nine to twelve years old. The bases are 60 feet apart, pitching distance is 40 feet, four inches, the balls are

Local's Entry in Labor Day Parade



Above is float entered by L.U. 734 in Labor Day parade at Norfolk, Virginia.

regulation baseballs, although special bats have been made to allow the knee-high guys to handle them in major league fashion.

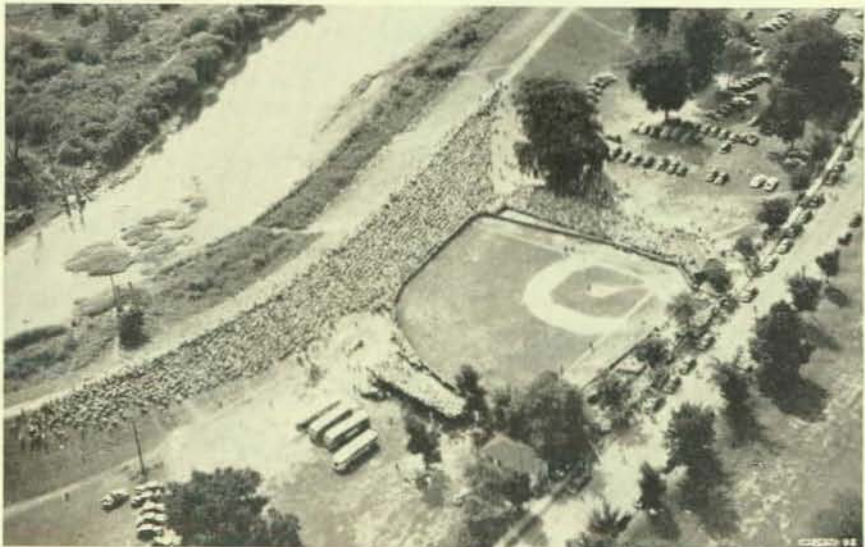
The war stymied the growth of Little League baseball but soon as hostilities ceased, real progress started, and it now spreads from Williamsport in the east to New England, to Florida and Texas among other states. The next great movement came up this year when a new building was to be erected. Dug-outs and many other obstacles confronted the Little League and the Williamsport and surrounding citizens, which would have amounted to a terrific expenditure. Building contractors agreed to furnish the material as cheaply as possible and the many crafts from the Williamsport Building and Trades Council donated free labor to erect the buildings. And this is

where the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union 812 came into action with the cooperation of the electrical contractors of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Our electrical contractors through the cooperation of its members and the business manager of Local Union 812 planned a program and worked it. The contractors purchased the material needed from the wholesale houses at the very lowest possible cost. The electricians volunteered their services free to the Little League Baseball committee. The cooperation from the electricians in our local union are to be commended for the fine spirit and work they performed toward the promotion and to the birthplace of Little League Baseball.

Under separate cover I am sending you a photo of the National Little League Baseball Tournament from the

Where Little League Baseball Was Born



Aerial view of the ball park at Williamsport, Pa., where baseball is a serious matter, as business manager of L. U. 812 explains in his accompanying letter.

Employed at Equipment Plant in Jackson, Mich.



Front row, left to right: F. Hewitt 252, J. Minte 846, F. Bulson 933, S. Huffman 933, J. Brower 275, J. Ripley 933, R. Hammer Sr. 933, J. Winder 933, F. Durgan 933, M. Brower 933, R. Hammer Jr. 933, Wm. Brinkworth 252, A. Borram 252, A. Easley 275, H. Cook 252, R. Hopkins 933, P. Marks 933, W. White 933, H. Weimer 933. Second row: S. Miller 252, W. Wertman 498, C. Root 933, J. Smalley 295, J. Jerry 1066, R. Blivens 933, A. Cook 933, L. Bolton 933, F. Wright 933, M. Baker 933, E. Bober 933, M. Bott 933, F. Tompkins 445, D. Sherrard 933, T. McDonald 252, D. Nowak 252, W. Gardener 933, J. Delker 933, C. Showers 933, H. Hite 933, Wm. Darby 445, J. Widmayer 933, Wm. Pascol 498, H. Foor B. A., J. Bridges, Supt. 58, B. Campbell 58. Back row: J. Jones 80, J. Beeler 252, A. Singer 1036, E. Every 8, D. Hawker 252, E. Claucherty 933, G. Benjamin 933, M. Dawson 933, A. Leonard, L. Milbourne 252, A. High 17, G. Leonard 252, F. Persia 1236, G. Livingston 1236, H. Pixley 8, J. Shawn 252, H. Miller 447, A. Pierson 245, Siegneur 8, Wm. McKinzie 252, Wm. Callahan 326, G. Greenfield 8, E. Delno 445, F. Brandon 445, L. E. Brandon 445, W. A. McConnell 697, R. Thorton 933, I. O'Connor 557, E. Applegate 933, G. McLean 498.

birthplace of the Little League, Williamsport, Pa.

O. F. REESER, B. M.

Council Works for Lehman's Election

L. U. 840, GENEVA, N. Y.—Our local officers have been very busy lately due to the connections with the Geneva Federation of Labor and the Finger Lakes Labor Educational Council.

The council got off to a good start last year in its campaign against Senator Taber. It has been kept in the public eye (and ear) by newspaper advertisements and radio programs. This year we are staging an all-out campaign to elect former Governor Lehman to the Senate. On the night of October 28th, the Finger Lakes Labor Educational Council staged its first annual banquet. Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. was the principal speaker. His address was very impressive and the cheering was loud. Also the address by Joseph Keenan, national director of Labor's League for Political Education was a high point of the evening's program. Among the other speakers was Joseph Tone, Grand Lodge representative of the International Association of Machinists. John J. Baroody was the general chairman of the evening and Robert Conway, president and business agent of the Bricklayers,

Masons and Plasterers union, was the very able toastmaster.

Our Business Agent Charles Thiese and our Vice President Robert Blake were very active in bringing about the success of the evening. By the time this is in print we will all know the measure of success our campaign has netted.

ROY H. MELDRIM, P. S.

Dedicate New Labor Temple at Greenville

L. U. 908, GREENVILLE, S. C.—The dedication service for the new Greenville Labor Temple, which is located at 10 East Stone Avenue, was held Monday evening, October 10. A large crowd attended and the program was enjoyed by all.

Mr. L. E. Brookshire, president of the Greenville Trades and Labor Council, and president of the Greenville Labor Temple Cooperative, presided.

The invocation was given by Reverend W. C. Richey.

Greetings from the City of Greenville were presented by Alderman J. Andy Thornton. A House of Representatives member, Matthew Poliakoff of Spartanburg, South Carolina, made an interesting talk in the interest of labor.

Another informative talk was made by Mrs. Mary Sue Densmore, International Representative of the United Garment Workers.

Mr. Earl R. Britton of Columbia, South Carolina, president of the South Carolina Federation of Labor, made a short talk which was enjoyable.

The main speaker of the evening was Uncle Jim Barrett, a veteran A. F. of L. organizer. This was his last A. F. of L. assignment. He is retiring after many years of service.

The Labor Temple was purchased in September of 1949. The money was subscribed by selling bonds to the members of the local unions in denominations of \$10 and \$50. The building is one of which the members can be proud. It will serve as a meeting place for A. F. of L. locals. It is reported that it is the only building of its kind in the southeast.

We shall be happy to have members of any other local stop over and visit with us.

HENRY OWINGS, P. S.

Scribe Cocks Eye at November Weather

L. U. 933, JACKSON, MICH.—Inasmuch as L. U. 933 has bestowed upon me the title of press secretary, I am glad to tell you some of our accomplishments in the past year. We were proud to bestow upon our president and Brother, Walter Gardener, a gift in honor of his 25 year membership.

This summer our Business Agent H. Foor, went to Chicago as our representative to the Labor Board and

obtained our wage increase of 15 cents per hour, giving us a total of \$2.40.

At the present time it is with much pleasure that we write the names and local numbers of Brothers that have gathered here with us. Brothers from Massachusetts to California, Nebraska to Tennessee.

We are enclosing a picture of the electricians at the new plant of the Clark Equipment Company. The electrical contractor is Brooker Engineering Company.

This job will soon be coming to a close and we Brothers here say "Where shall we hit next?"

In fact some of our own men are watching the weather quite closely as November is quite a month in Michigan to migrate. You see, some like to go South and the rest of us take in our big game hunting season.

I'm sorry fellows that I can't be of more help in getting a better writeup for our JOURNAL, but you see I'm thinking of going hunting too.

PAUL W. MARKS, P. S.

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Local Buys Bed to Aid Polio Victims

L. U. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Local Union 1141 has just recently completed an undertaking, of which each and every member can be, and is, justly proud. We are most grateful and humble for our opportunity to do something for a cause so deserving — that of all humanity's fight against polio—for which our late president F.D.R. did so much.

Our local on October 6, 1949, delivered a check in the amount of \$1,600.00 to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for the payment of a mechanical bed, better known as the rocking bed. It was delivered to the Crippled Children's Hospital here in Oklahoma City. While the bed is the property of the National Foundation, it will remain as part of the treatment equipment at Crippled Children's Hospital here in Oklahoma City.

I know that in a sense statistics sometimes can be something of a bore, but I believe in this particular case, this will be of interest to all our Brothers. To start with, let me say now that during our last and present siege, to our sorrow, Oklahoma heads the list of incident rate with Arkansas and Texas in order.

In Oklahoma, as of October 10 of this year, there were on record at the State Health office 1156 cases of polio, with little reason to believe there would not be more. It is indeed encouraging in the face of so many cases that we are happy to learn that not all of these are of a crippling nature, in fact some of these will be released with no ill effects or rather of no further effects.

I would like to state that we in

Oklahoma are indeed grateful that we have Mrs. John Brett who gives so untiringly of her time, to this great cause, and who has so generously supplied me with so much of the information I am now attempting to pass along to the Brotherhood. May I again say, thank you Mrs. Brett from the electricians of Local Union 1141 in Oklahoma City and our surrounding cities.

Let us pause for a moment and ask—what is polio? According to research polio is a low grade parasite of the intestinal tract. Polio is a virus from a family of viruses. At the present stage of experiment those connected with the National Foundation know that there are three different kinds of viruses, and that much work is being done in laboratories to discover other viruses as well as the vaccine with which to treat them.

We are promised by Dr. Harris Weaver, head of research, that in the very near future, we shall be vaccinating children against polio. That statement alone is one of the most encouraging things I have read on polio yet. Polio as was stated earlier in this article is not always of a crippling nature, with proper treatment. Many have polio with no crippling results at all, and many come out of it with very little crippling, due to proper treatment.

We must have four things to treat polio, staff, nurses, physical therapists, and equipment.

Children suffering from paralysis of the lower extremities are treated with hot packs—heat and wool. Children suffering from chest involvement, bulbar polio, are placed in iron lungs where artificial respiration is supplied. The mechanical bed or the rocking bed as it is better known, is one of the best treatments for the poliomyelitic.

This mechanical bed at Crippled Children's Hospital is the only one in the entire state and it is especially helpful in teaching the patient to breath again by himself. This bed resembles an ordinary hospital bed mounted on large rockers instead of legs. It is so constructed that it travels in a continuous rocking motion, first lowering the head then the feet, thereby causing gravity to help the patient breath. The motor is of variable speed thereby adjusting the rocking motion to the patient's normal breathing rate.

Dr. Henry B. Strenge, pediatrician at Crippled Children's Hospital, says the bed works on the principle that a person's abdominal organs will press against his lung cavity if his body is held head down. The bed's up-and-down motion causes these organs to force air in and out of the lungs.

This bed does not replace the iron lung, nor will the bed do the whole job of breathing for the patient, but for the patient who is able to do some

breathing on his own it has a decided advantage in that it enables much better nursing care. The patient is in the open and can be treated as if he or she were on a regular hospital bed. The bed's motion definitely aids circulation and prevents bed sores and certainly it gives the patient a feeling of freedom not enjoyed in the iron lung.

CLAUDE PENDLETON, P. S.

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Items of Interest From Baltimore, Md.

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—In composing this report for the December issue of the JOURNAL, I would like to take a few minutes to pay you and your staff a very high compliment in publishing your series of "Morning Mail." What could be more interesting to a labor journal than the "Morning Mail" and "Local Lines"? So as long as we keep both items interesting, we shall be on top.

Here I am on this page, Brothers, just look for No. 1383, and you have us. Yes sirree, the good old Coast Guard Yard of Curtis Bay, still at it and going strong. Pretty soon we'll be rounding out another anniversary, and our wishes are to help round out many more with you fellows.

My notebook is so full of notations for this issue that I really don't know where to start, so here is notation No. 1. At the regular meeting held on October 21, 1949, your delegates to the Progress Meeting, Brothers Joe Hammen and E. J. Kohli, gave a very interesting and lengthy report of the said meeting. Hope the body and membership will concur and adopt the recommendation as brought before us, as it will make for progress to all concerned.

Notation No. 2. As per the recommendation from the I. O., we now have for the benefit of the members who fail to get the JOURNAL, a new type of change of address cards. So Brothers, come to the meeting and secure a card which you can fill out and mail to the I. O. We know you want to receive the JOURNAL. If you have moved recently or changed your address, get a card by all means.

Notation No. 3. Our Entertainment Committee probably sat down to watch a television program a couple of meetings ago, and perhaps are still watching the programs. We'll have to get up a committee to look into the matter.

Notation No. 4. Brother Charles Isaacson introduced a representative from the Maryland Hospital Service, also known as the Blue Cross, to explain to the membership the methods and benefits of Group Blue Cross. So fellows, if you are interested, please contact Brother Isaacson, as he will handle all details.

Named "Lady of Lake" in B.C. Pageant



The U.S.A. has no monopoly on feminine beauty, as this picture of Miss Jean Ross, of Kelowna, British Columbia, clearly shows. How she was named "Miss Electrician" and later "Lady of the Lake" is related in letter from Local Union 1409. Miss Ross later appeared in Vancouver contest.

Notation No. 5. Sorry, I must stop writing now, as company is arriving, and I shall call it a day. So, in signing off for this year, your local union officers and yours truly, the writer, wish each and every one of you and your family a very Merry Merry Christmas and a very Happy New Year.

REUBEN SEARS, *President.*

Kelowna Girl Named "Lady of the Lake"

L. U. 1409, KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA—The L.B.E.W. and this local have something to be proud of, from a recent event here. The title "Queen Labor" was won by a pretty young lady, Miss Jean Ross, entered as "Miss Electrician" in the Trades and Labor Council's Beauty Queen Contest. This was the forerunner of the big Annual Water Carnival

called the "International Regatta, the greatest affair in Canada, comprising water sports, dances, concert programs, etc. This also involves the "Lady of the Lake Pageant," which is a bathing beauty pageant open to all concerned, nation-wide. Western United States contestants compete also. At this time our own "Miss Electrician" (Jean Ross) was selected "Lady of the Lake," for 1949.

She also had the pleasure of representing Kelowna at the Pacific National Exhibition at Vancouver, B. C.

At the Beauty Pageant there, she made a splendid impression, according the chairman of the P.N.E. Pageant Committee, Miss Ross finished second in the contest, just missing the \$1000 scholarship prize.

Now, some of the brief history as to the Regatta here in general. It is held annually for two days the first week of August. Years ago, August

15th, 1907, was the first eventful day with only the CPR wharf with an awning canopy to shade the so-called grandstand. The enthusiasm of the audience was spectacular; with the events at that time swimming, diving, boating, etc., all on a smaller scale compared to what it is today. The progress of the Regatta has been enlarged and further improvements each year have been made until the World War periods, where some difficulties occurred but we were able to carry on. At these crises the profits were given to the Government for special war charities. Since the last war the Regatta has made rapid progress and it is their ambition to have a new Aquatic Building for the 1950 Regatta with up-to-the-minute facilities and equipment. Plans already are drawn up.

The City of Kelowna is situated on the shores of the Okanagan Lake, in the heart of the Okanagan Valley, the Land of the Ogoogo; Our American cousins and fellow Canadians are all WELCOME.

Next year will be our 44th celebration.

ALFRED J. DAVIDSON,
Treasurer

• • •

Santa's Ideal Gift: A Steady Income

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS. — Christmas is nearer than we suspect, and it would be a nice gift if Santa would bring us the security of a steady income. To be idle all summer would be ideal if there was a certainty of reemployment after we had received our last insurance check.

The doubt takes away all the joy from our long vacation.

We met "Cookie" in the drug store recently and he said he had just received his last unemployment check and hoped he would soon be called back to work. Several others must have also exhausted their insurance. They are still out although business appears to be better.

Ethel Rittenburg and Nellie Cunningham have found work that is easier and steadier. They were good workers and Wheeler's will find it takes time to train equally efficient help.

Margaret Perry is still absent, recovering from her illness.

Using one-coat white on so many of the reflectors, has lessened the work. We wonder if the single coat will not be more susceptible to chipping.

Wheeler's product has a reputation to back up. We were told recently, by one of the Westinghouse employees that there is no enameled product on the market that can equal ours. We hope the "powers-that-be" know how much of this reputation is owed to the conscientious workers.

We realize that this list of instructions is a long one and that many of our busy local union officers have little time to give full attention to so many details but we ask all our members to do what they can to help out in this regard. Help us to help you!

Watch for the next in this series, "Know Your International Office."

New Handbook For Linemen

A new Handbook of the National Bureau of Standards, *Installation and Maintenance of Electric Supply and Communication Lines—Safety Rules and Discussion*, combines the code rules on electric lines (representing Part 2 of the National Electrical Safety Code, NBS Handbook H32), with the discussion thereof (Handbook H39). In addition, the Handbook includes three appendices which present certain technical data useful in making computations of the strengths of supporting structures and in determining crossing clearances. In some cases engineering short cuts are suggested which give approximately the same results as formulas covered in the code. Thus code rules, discussion, and related engineering data are now issued in a single volume for the convenience of construction supervisors, linemen and others who use this section of the Code.

The system of page identification is similar to that used in the *National Electrical Safety Code* (Handbook H30). The page numbers of H32 and H39 have been retained on the binding edge of each page, permitting easy and positive identification of material regardless of the Handbook used. An index has been added to assist in locating rules and their discussion.

Handbook H43, *Installation and Maintenance of Electric Supply and Communication Lines—Safety Rules and Discussion*, 386 pages, 29 tables, 20 figures, available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., \$1.50 a copy.

1949 in Review

(Continued from Page 31)

trical Contracting Industry is related in a letter signed by Robert W. McChesney, chairman, and D. W. Tracy, vice-chairman.

In a Labor Day editorial, Secretary Milne writes: "Here in the United States labor has achieved dignity and recognition. We all have a stake in freedom but the stake of organized labor, I think, surpasses that of our other citizens, and as we celebrate our holiday each in our own way, we promise to do all that we can to make our country stronger and better."

Work of I.B.E.W. electricians at the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C., is told.

OCTOBER

In the second of a series of stories under the title "Know Your A. F. of L.," the JOURNAL discusses the history of the progressive United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union.

Brother B. F. Wager, Floridian, laconically starts a story on the hurricane which swept his state in August, with the sentence: "Brothers, we Florida crackers have just gone through another hurricane."



A Florida cracker.

The work of members of L.U. 116, Fort Worth, in restoring power and lighting to some 2,500 homes after flood waters swept through levees, is related.

David Morse, director of the International Labor Organization, sends a fraternal message from Geneva on the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of the ILO.

An editorial notes that in the past year the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Contracting Industry had been called on to settle more disputes than in

all the other 29 years of its existence. "Just as every city and state court case is not brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, neither should our local unions and employers bring their cases to our supreme court until every means of arriving at a just solution has been sincerely tried," says the editorial. "Unless we adhere strictly to this policy, the entire function of our Council will be undermined."

NOVEMBER

The JOURNAL starts a new series of stories designed to inform the membership of the work carried on in the various departments of the International Office.

A summary of the AFL's powerful indictment of the Russian slave labor camps is given. It is estimated that between eight- and fourteen-million persons are presently existing in these camps.

Dan Cleary Appointed To War Claims Body

(Continued from page 12)

tion, Brother Cleary said that his dad wasn't the type of author who sits down and slaves over a typewriter. Instead, having all the facts in his head, he merely sat down and dictated his material to a stenographer. Another strong man, Winston Churchill, adopted this same method in producing his war memoirs.

Father's Words

In the preface to his 195-page book, written in 1928, the late Brother Cleary wrote: "As labor organizations grow in power and in influence they accumulate heavier responsibility which requires analysis. Their problem is to continually evolve methods and provide policies that will insure a maximum of benefit for a minimum of expense and industrial strife. Belief that the knowledge of experiences of the past, of incidents good and bad, both constructive measures and mistakes, will be of value to this and future generations of electrical workers, has prompted the writer to collect the information and data for this brief narrative."

June 27, 1949, to September 23, 1949, Inclusive

Page Seventy-one

Void	150	40190	Void	309	(Cont.)	Void	400	318037	Void	475	(Cont.)	Void	620	293272	Void	760	(Cont.)	Void	953	(Cont.)
	153	B 386817		313	452606-452607		401	289743		478	46492		623	25459		761	96335		954	368221
		452608-452609			452610-452611			289744			479	46493							368222	
		705722-705723			452612-452613			479745			480	46494							368223	
		741799			452614-452615			479746			481	46495							368224	
		B 880614			452616			479747			482	46496							368225	
		172029						479748			483	46497							368226	
		172140						479749			484	46498							368227	
		172394						479750			485	46499							368228	
		172459						479751			486	46500							368229	
		172493						479752			487	46501							368230	
		172991						479753			488	46502							368231	
		173205						479754			489	46503							368232	
		173296						479755			490	46504							368233	
		173815						479756			491	46505							368234	
		BA 199254						479757			492	46506							368235	
		244604						479758			493	46507							368236	
		BA 244654						479759			494	46508							368237	
		BA 247920						479760			495	46509							368238	
		BA 247956						479761			496	46510							368239	
		BA 248117						479762			497	46511							368240	
		248125						479763			498	46512							368241	
		BA 130170						479764			499	46513							368242	
		560121						479765			500	46514							368243	
		560946						479766			501	46515							368244	
		215172						479767			502	46516							368245	
		810768						479768			503	46517							368246	
		810900						479769			504	46518							368247	
		257972						479770			505	46519							368248	
		413866						479771			506	46520							368249	
		851495						479772			507	46521							368250	
		151145						479773			508	46522							368251	
		151216						479774			509	46523							368252	
		151203						479775			510	46524							368253	
		151385						479776			511	46525							368254	
		705336						479777			512	46526							368255	
		211737						479778			513	46527							368256	
		378491						479779			514	46528							368257	
		378474						479780			515	46529							368258	
		378720						479781			516	46530							368259	
		233326						479782			517	46531							368260	
		233414						479783			518	46532							368261	
		233406						479784			519	46533							368262	
		233498						479785			520	46534							368263	
		557248						479786			521	46535							368264	
		519513						479787			522	46536							368265	
		519562						479788			523	46537							368266	
		617329						479789			524	46538							368267	
		617475						479790			525	46539							368268	
		617790						479791			526	46540							368269	
		811783						479792			527	46541							368270	
		866171						479793			528	46542							368271	
		573224						479794			529	46543							368272	
		215255						479795			530	46544							368273	
		215462						479796			531	46545							368274	
		215734						479797			532	46546							368275	
		216212						479798			533	46547							368276	
		216688						479799			534	46548							368277	
		511810						479800			535	46549							368278	
		313184						479801			536	46550							368279	
		313496						479802			537	46551							368280	
		315638						479803			538	46552							368281	
		315638						479804			539	46553							368282	
		315638						479805			540	46554							368283	
		315638						479806			541	46555							368284	
		315638						479807			542	46556							368285	
		315638						479808			543	46557							368286	
		315638						479809			544	46558							368287	
		315638						479810			545	46559							368288	
		315638						479811			546	46560							368289	
		315638						479812			547	46561							368290	
		315638						479813			548	46562							368291	
		315638						479814			549	46563							368292	
		315638						479815			550	46564							368293	
		315638						479816			551	46565							368294	
		315638						479817			552	46566							368295	
		315638						479818			553	46567							368296	
		315638						479819			554	46568							368297	
		315638						479820			555	46569							368298	
		315638						479821			556	46570							368299	
		315638						479822			557	46571							368300	
		315638						479823			558	46572							368301	
		315638						479824			559	46573							368302	
		315638						479825			560	46574							368303	
		315638						479826			561	46575							368304	
		315638						479827			562	46576							368305	
		315638						479828			563	46577							368306	
		315638						479829			564	46578							368307	
		315638						479830			565	46579							368308	
		315638						479831			566	46580							368309	
		315638						479832			567	46581							368310	
		315638						479833			568	46582							368311	
		315638						479834			569	46583							368312	
		315638						479835			570	46584							368313	
		315638						479836			571	46585							368314	
		315638						479837			572	46586							368315	
		315638						479838			573	46587							368316	
		315638						479839			574	46588							368317	
		315638						479840			575	46589							368318	
		315638						479841			576	46590							368319	
		315638						479842			577	46591							368320	
		315638						479843			578	46592							368321	
		315638						479844			579	46593							368322	
		315638																		

The Electrical Workers'

With the Ladies

(Continued from Page 32)

and often hidden talents are brought to the fore when we encourage our small sons and daughters in their desires to "make things." Here are some miscellaneous suggestions:

Homemade candy and cookies

Bulbs or little plants in dishes or pots the children can decorate themselves

Fancy blotters, scrap books, decorated memo pads

Bags of all kinds—for personal laundry, cases for lingerie, sewing, etc.

Stuffed animals, bean bags, dressed dolls

Painted boxes (cigar boxes are fine) for holding make-up, jewelry, handkerchiefs or writing materials. Decals can be used to make them colorful and attractive.

Sachet bags and covered dress hangers to which sachet bags may be attached.

Needle books, make-up, compact, comb or glasses cases, to be carried inside the purse

Covered books of matches for home or personal use.

Now for the gift wrapping. If you would like to give your gifts that little added something this year, why not decorate the top of each box with a little ornament that may be worn as a lapel accessory during the holiday season. The 10-cent store contains many reasonable items—tiny balls, artificial holly and mistletoe, little pine cones, miniature bells, even tiny wreaths and candy canes and reindeer and the like, that with a bit of ribbon and a dash of imagination could be turned into darling lapel items. Then your Christmas gift actually becomes a double one.

About your Christmas cards. We're all terribly rushed at Christmas time but if you possibly can, write a little personal message on each. This always means so much to the one who receives it. It shows you cared enough to take a moment to send a special little greeting. It is warm and friendly. Friendships are made and maintained through just such thoughtful gestures as this.

Now for our decorating. Would you like to make your front door decoration this year just a little different from the regular wreath or beribboned spray of pine or holly? How does a jolly Santa Claus face peeping through a Christmas wreath strike you? It's as easily done as said—just buy a Santa face and cap at the dime store. Put up your wreath and then suspend Santa's face by a few bits of wire or cord in the center.

If you're really ambitious you might do as a friend of mine did last year. She found an old curved stove pipe, painted it in gay stripes of

Death Claims for October 1949

L. U.	Name	Amount	L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (3)	Thomas J. Mahoney	\$1,000.00	145	Buel Leslie McCoy	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Claus Frederick Smith	1,000.00	245	Joe Geoffrion	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Edward Ward	1,000.00	245	Oscar S. Hummel	150.00
I. O. (6)	Howard H. Jackson	1,000.00	361	Charles Coyle	1,000.00
I. O. (6)	Joseph Sousa	1,000.00	369	Adron R. Brown	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	Obed D. Gilbert	1,000.00	370	Archie Earl Dickey	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	Felix Girard	1,000.00	373	Lawrence Jones	1,000.00
I. O. (11)	Charles M. Baker	1,000.00	400	Clarence Springsteen	1,000.00
I. O. (38)	Arthur J. Banton	1,000.00	406	Henry E. Matthews	1,000.00
I. O. (46)	James E. Hicks	300.00	409	H. A. Backus	300.00
I. O. (48)	Herbert S. Pillsbury	500.00	411	Walter D. Crow	1,000.00
I. O. (79)	George F. Burns	1,000.00	477	W. Ray Hodgkins	1,000.00
I. O. (102)	Peter Muse	1,000.00	494	William Foth	1,000.00
I. O. (125)	C. H. Watson	1,000.00	494	Wilbur D. Wolfgang	650.00
I. O. (134)	David Butterfield	1,000.00	505	William M. Jackson	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Lee L. Johnson	1,000.00	509	L. E. Cheney	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	James Little, Jr.	1,000.00	527	Joseph Edgar Rice	475.00
I. O. (185)	Walter A. DeBorde	1,000.00	581	Albert Macdonald	1,000.00
I. O. (213)	Abner Hillier	1,000.00	589	Chris Duerr	1,000.00
I. O. (245)	B. H. Blum	1,000.00	589	Cleo Verno Smith	475.00
I. O. (245)	John Hayes	150.00	570	Edward Haller	1,000.00
I. O. (326)	John F. Maguire	1,000.00	589	Edward E. Schreiber	1,000.00
I. O. (334)	P. C. Guilford	1,000.00	589	Fred Zoerner	1,000.00
I. O. (539)	Francis Joseph English	1,000.00	610	Clarence O. Butler	1,000.00
I. O. (547)	Henry N. Peterson	1,000.00	613	Herbert V. Caldwell	475.00
I. O. (640)	Firm F. Shmel	1,000.00	648	William C. Schafer	1,000.00
I. O. (795)	Chester H. Chapline	1,000.00	674	Fred William Kane	1,000.00
I. O. (889)	Guy Lloyd Kelley	1,000.00	713	Frank R. Mannheim	1,000.00
1	Howard K. Everhart	1,000.00	722	Harry W. Fairbanks	1,000.00
3	Joseph Barstock	500.00	723	Robert Paul Williams	1,000.00
3	Ladislau Hortobagyi	650.00	751	Matthew L. Carey	1,000.00
3	John P. Loneyan	1,000.00	767	Joe Arthur Muldoon	475.00
3	Everett Perez	475.00	760	John E. Phillips	1,000.00
3	Sam Silverman	150.00	760	Charles E. Vauhan	1,000.00
3	James A. Smith	1,000.00	764	Alton P. Whittemore	1,000.00
3	Benjamin Wageman	150.00	770	Clarence McFee	1,000.00
5	A. J. Hogan	1,000.00	794	George Arthur Dietsch	650.00
5	Chester H. Smith	1,000.00	794	Lyle K. Lambert	1,000.00
6	Gordon Johnston	150.00	799	T. F. Pendergast	1,000.00
6	Lester A. Thatcher	1,000.00	801	Charles T. Harris	1,000.00
9	Frank Eads	1,000.00	814	Clarence Black	1,000.00
11	John A. Borshowa	1,000.00	846	Hermant V. Davis	1,000.00
11	Terry Thorpe	1,000.00	867	William Carl Thiede	1,000.00
38	Alphonse J. Hughes	475.00	896	Oscar L. Tidwell	475.00
48	Lowell R. Hornberger	650.00	914	William G. Fraser	475.00
51	Thomas Clancy	1,000.00	916	John Gilbert Moody	300.00
52	Thomas Byrne	1,000.00	923	Barney Carter	650.00
53	Dock Mauldin	1,000.00	932	Ben A. Johnson	1,000.00
57	Owen W. Johnson	300.00	948	Homer A. Chase	1,000.00
58	William Byrd	1,000.00	943	Ole Rudolph Berg	1,000.00
58	Leon Mannes	1,000.00	963	Charles Hiltrop	1,000.00
58	Clyde E. Riley	1,000.00	981	Ray E. Gibson	300.00
58	Oliver J. Schneider	1,000.00	1050	Paul S. Bidleman	1,000.00
69	Jesse James Felts	1,000.00	1064	Leland J. Winslow	200.00
66	Joe Allen Hill	1,000.00	1095	Henry E. Gumbert	475.00
67	A. H. Dix	1,000.00	1141	T. G. Schrameck	1,000.00
77	Willis E. Mettler	825.00	1180	Herbert Carroll Marsh	1,000.00
84	John Reed Hill	650.00	1212	John Edwin Kelly	1,000.00
103	Thomas L. Carney	1,000.00	1245	Hugh F. McGuffigan	1,000.00
107	Parker C. Morris	1,000.00	1393	James Shaw	300.00
134	William M. Couch	475.00	1393	W. Stimmerman	150.00
134	Earl B. Cowan	1,000.00	1393	Charles Weida	1,000.00
134	Alex S. Knapp	300.00	1434	James C. Flynn	825.00
134	William R. Richards	1,000.00			
134	Dwight L. Townsend	1,000.00			

Total\$108,400.00

white and red and attached it with a few pine boughs and a red ribbon to her door and she had a huge "candy cane" decoration that was the envy of the neighborhood. The year before she made a huge red stocking out of outing flannel, stuffed it with paper up to the top where she had some discarded toys of her young children—teddy bears, dolls, a drum and the like, together with a striped candy cane protruding from the top. This too was a novel and interesting decoration.

Now about that Christmas dinner table centerpiece. There's an old Christmas carol that inspires a lovely decoration. It goes:

"When blossoms flowered mid the snow
Upon a winter's night,
Was born, the Child, the Christmas
Rose,
The King of Love and Light."

Use a white cloth on your table and in the center arrange cotton to simulate snow drifts and sprinkle all over with mica snow. Place a madonna and child figurine in the center

and float one or two roses (they're frightfully expensive at Christmas time, but a couple should come under the budget) in a small low bowl or dish at the base of the figurine. Pull the cotton up around the bowl so that the roses will actually look as though they are blooming in the snow. Surround the whole with sprays of holly and mistletoe. The effect is a delicate and ethereal one.

I wish we had time for more ideas and conversations about Christmas but our space is limited. On the opposite page are a few Christmas recipes you may like to try.

In closing I'd just like to say to you—to enjoy Christmas and all it means to the fullest. Cultivate a true and lasting Christmas spirit. Make Christmas the happy time it ought to be for your little ones.

Make the Christmas spirit last as long as you can.

And may we of the Journal staff wish every woman who reads this page and all her loved ones, a happy, happy Christmas and a New Year of joy and peace and dreams come true.

IN MEMORIAM

Prayer for Our Deceased Brothers

Almighty and All Powerful Lord, Who once because of love for men became a simple Babe and was born in humility and poverty in a lowly stable, we are now entering that joyous season when all Christians celebrate Thy birth.

But for many of us, Christmas time has lost its joy—we are saddened in the death of these our Brothers.

We pray Thee, Lord, Who so loved men that Thou left Thy home in heaven and came into the world to redeem them, to save these our Brothers—that when Christmas morn dawns, they will know the supreme happiness of coming home with Thee.

And comfort their loved ones who are left O Lord and make their Christmas brighter with the peace of Thy understanding and the knowledge that their departed ones are enjoying the perfect Christmas in Thy presence.

Remember us too, Lord, and make us to practice the lesson Thou taught by coming into the world—peace on earth, good will toward men. Amen.

Earl E. Hediger, L. U. No. 6

Born December 7, 1889
Reinitiated September 11, 1940
in L. U. 18
Died September, 1949

Gordon Johnston, L. U. No. 6

Born December 5, 1886
Reinitiated April 20, 1943
Died September, 1949

L. A. Thatcher, L. U. No. 6

Born December 23, 1883
Initiated November 2, 1935
Died September, 1949

Frank Eads, L. U. No. 9

Born 1890
Reinitiated June 24, 1924
Died October 13, 1949

O. D. Gilbert, L. U. No. 9

Born August 30, 1882
Initiated August 6, 1918
Died Oct. 12, 1949

Philip H. Dargis, L. U. No. 17

Born June 6, 1900
Initiated August 9, 1926
Died September, 1949

Nick Meister, L. U. No. 17

Born February 23, 1893
Reinitiated March 3, 1941
Died September, 1949

Leonard Glass, L. U. No. 23

Born July 4, 1914
Initiated January 13, 1949
October 13, 1949

Ralph McGrath, L. U. No. 23

Born March 15, 1898
Initiated March 30, 1937
Died September 13, 1949

Joseph W. Emlaw, L. U. 41

Born November 22, 1897
Initiated March 14, 1944
Died October 1, 1949

O. W. Bowen, L. U. No. 66

Born July 7, 1883
Initiated September 11, 1913
August 30, 1949

Jessie J. Felts, L. U. No. 66

Born January 13, 1893
Initiated May 25, 1927
Died September 28, 1949

D. D. Henry, L. U. No. 66

Initiated November 18, 1937
Died August 29, 1949

Joe A. Hill, L. U. No. 66

Born December 27, 1909
Initiated June 26, 1942
Died September 25, 1949

A. R. (Jimmy) Jones, L. U. No. 66

Initiated December 5, 1940
Died September 22, 1949

Donald L. Richards, L. U. No. 142

Born November 26, 1901
Initiated July 30, 1948
Died October 20, 1949

Ralph J. Palmer, L. U. No. 144

Initiated September 30, 1948
Died October 10, 1949

Edward McCarthy, L. U. No. 212

Born February 5, 1888
Initiated September 20, 1911
Died October 22, 1949

Albert Garrett Tyson, L. U. No. 271

Born July 22, 1902
Initiated October 6, 1942
Died September, 1949

Florian L. Ruest, L. U. No. 326

Born October 12, 1899
Initiated January 16, 1934
Died September 17, 1949

Robert Paterson, L. U. No. 348

Born August 27, 1895
Reinitiated April 28, 1926
Died October 16, 1949

Robert S. McKay, L. U. No. 353

Born February 19, 1924
Initiated November 18, 1946
Died August 2, 1949

Thomas Vernon, L. U. No. 353

Born July 23, 1893
Initiated July 14, 1927
Died July 7, 1949

Louis B. Meaker, L. U. No. 532

Initiated July 12, 1934
Died July 22, 1949

R. M. McLain, L. U. No. 702

Born September 12, 1913
Initiated October 28, 1944
Died September 28, 1949

A. B. Sanders, L. U. No. 702

Initiated June 30, 1923
Died September 7, 1949

John F. Clary, L. U. No. 716

Born August 13, 1911
Initiated May 4, 1945
Died October 9, 1949

Grady Fry, L. U. No. 763

Born December 25, 1903
Reinitiated June 10, 1945
Died September, 1949

Roy L. Hurst, L. U. No. 822

Born April 7, 1890
Reinitiated April 26, 1936
Died July 19, 1949

Oliver K. McGregor, L. U. No. 997

Born September 25, 1897
Initiated December 4, 1944
Died October, 1949

Edward Kucera, L. U. No. 1031

Born July 17, 1885
Initiated June 1, 1943
Died October 10, 1949

Henry E. Gimbert, L. U. No. 1095

Born July 11, 1905
Initiated June 9, 1947
Died September 26, 1949

Werner G. Ek, L. U. No. 1155

Born March 30, 1904
Initiated January 26, 1944
Died October 16, 1949

Arthur A. Dora, L. U. No. 1344

Born 1917
Initiated May 6, 1947
Died July 25, 1949

I.B.E.W. *Salutes the*

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS and BUTCHER WORKMEN of NORTH AMERICA



EARL W. JIMERSON
International President

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, an account of whose history is given in this issue of the "Journal," came into being shortly after our own I.B.E.W. was organized.

Like our own organization, the Meat Cutters' union was established as a small group, and received its charter at a time when there was much hostility toward organized labor. But it slowly grew in strength and soon after the turn of the century it had the resources and the membership to win long-overdue improvements in wages and working conditions from the notorious "Beef Trust."

Under the present leadership of International President Earl W. Jimereson, and International Secretary-Treasurer Patrick E. Gorman, this great union is upholding the ideals and principles of its illustrious, early-day leaders.

It is a real privilege for the "Journal" to pay tribute to the Butcher Workmen in this issue.



PATRICK E. GORMAN
International Secretary-Treasurer





Be sure you'll
be there
Christmas Morning

ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Must
WORK SAFELY!